NO 51.

SHOULDER STRAPS.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Ayers, of Fort Lincoln, went East Monday.

Fir. R. B. Benham, U. S. A., was a passenger on Monday's train East.

Mrs. Maj. Combe, of the Cantonment, Little Missouri, went East Monday.

Maj. James P. Willard, Paymaster, has been assigned to duty at St. Paul, Minn. Capt. Jacob Kline, Eighteenth Infantry, has been ordered to Sioux City, Iowa,

for duty at that place. Col. Otis, 7th Cavalry, came over from Lincoln Juesday, and loomed up as a Harget at which his friends fired many apleasant salutations.

Major Bates paymaster U.S. A., after distributing the root of all evil at various posts, is again in the city. Leave of absence for three months, to

take effect after July 1, 1881, has been granted Second Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, Seventh Infantry. Lieut James C. Ayres, ordnance de-

partment, and wife, have arrived at St Paul en route to Rock Island, the former home of Mrs. Ayres. First Lieut, David B. Wilson, Adjutant

of the Twenty fifth Infantry, has been authorized to remain at St. Paul until the route of travel to his post is open. Lieut. Ogle (Seventeenth Infantry) and wife, Post Surgeon Mans and wife, and

Lieut, Brennan, arrived from Fort Yates yesterday afternoon on the steamer Peck.

A. Lockwood, Seventeenth Infantry, for duty at the international polar station, near Lady Franklin Bay, has been re

Assistant Surgeon, W. H. King, upon the expiration of his sick leave, has been ordered to report by letter to the Surgeon General, and Assistant Surgeon H. O. Perley has been directed to proceed to Detroit,

First Lieut. G. W. H. Stouch, Third Infamiry, has been detailed fas Inspector of Indian Supplies at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, in place of First Lieut, D. H. Floyd, Eighteenth Infantry, who has been

Lieut, and Mrs. Wilkinson, of Fort Lincoln, went East Monday morning. Lieut. Wilkinson has a twenty days' leave, and will go to New Mexico to look after his extensive mining interests in

Lieut. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, returned to Fort Totten Monday. He will proceed immediately, with Company "I," Capt. H. J. Nowlan, to Buford, as will also Company "K," Seventh Cavalry, Capt. E.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Snelling, Minn., of which Capt. D W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, is appointed President, and First Lunt William Quinton, Seventh Infantry, Judge Advocace.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted First Lieut. John F. Trout, Twenty-third Infantry; for six months to act of Congress approved July 1st, 1862, Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh Cavalry; which act constitutes the charter of the for four months to First Lieut. O. E. Wood, Fifth Artillery; for five months to First Lieut. Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry; and for six months to Maj. N. B. Mc Laughlin, Tenth Cavalry.

The Proneer Press says: "There was an opening day at Fort Snelling yesterterday. Three general prisoners were out in chorge of their guard, preparing to start for Fort Leavenworth to serve out their scatenances, when they overpowered the guards, took away their arms and made good their escape. They were refailed to the same kind of services and made good their escape. They were refailed to the same kind of services and made amounts and made good their escape. They were refailed to the payment of fally paid. maile good their escape. They were rech tured after an exciting chase, and are again safely housed.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon L. M. Maus, having served his four years term on the frontier at Fort Yates, is ordered to report to the Surgeon General at Washington for assignment to duty in the department of the east. Dr. Maus will be missed professionally and socially, and few have more friends dran he and his estimable wite. He arrived in Bismarck yesterday afternoon, and will proceed east this morning.

The Pionear Press says: "Lieut. John W Wilkiason, S. venth Cavalry, was at the Metropolitan yesterday, having arrived in company with Dr. Benham, United States army, from Fort Lincoln on the morning train. Both gentlemen are on their way to Arizona, where Lieut. Wilkinson owns a silver mine now in operation, and so valuable that for forty of the 100 shares in his possession he has been offered more than \$200,000 cash. Everyone who knows the officer will rejoice in his good fortune.

The many Bismarck and other friends of Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh Cavalry, will regret to learn that he has been pronounced by physicians a victim of diabetis, an insidious and dangerous complaint, which threatens to incapacitate him for active service. He has a sick leave for six months, and in a week or two will take his family from Fort Lin-Bend, Ind., where he purposes establishing a permanent residence. Major J. G. Tilford will probably assume command of Lincoln and of the regiment, as Gen. Sturgis has been detailed to the superintendency of the Soldier's Home in Wash ington. It is rumored also that Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin, Seventeenth Intantry, will be ordered from Fort Yates to Fort Meade, to assume command or the latter

LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Stanley Mathews Confirmed as Member of the United States Supreme Court.

An Interesting Chapter of Crimes and Casualties Telegraphed to the Tribune.

An Infuriated German Kills His Wife and Then Ends His Own Existence.

Matthews Confirmed.

Washington, May 12.—The Senate confirmed Stanley Matthews to-day, the vote being 24 yeas to 23 nays. There has been considerable interest manifested in the case to-night, because the vote was so close, and efforts have been made by the opponents of Matthews to induce some Senators who voted for him to move for a reconsideration. Senator Anthony was temporarily absent, and lost his vote. Had he voted it would have been against Matthews, and would have made a tie, and would have rejected him. Mahone left the chamber, not voting at all. When the vote was finally announced no Senator who had voted in the negative changed his vote to the affirmative, therefore it is out of the power of Mathews' opponents to get a reconsideration unless they can pursuade some Senators who voted in the The order detailing Second Lieut. John affirmative to do it. All indications are that the vote will stand, and no further attempt to defeat Mathews will be made.

> Mahone and Don Cameron have declared themselves as opposed to Chand ler's nomination, next to be taken up, and their votes with the democrats will reject him. Senator Dawes said in the convention to-day that the Republican Senators are four to one in favor of confirming Robertson, and that he would probably be confirmed in time for the Senate to adjourn Wednesday.

A Good-Sized Claim.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-A petition recently filed in the United States Court of Claims by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, representing that, up to and including December 31, 1875, claims for the transportion of mails had not been adjusted upon the terms proposed by the Post-Office Department, which terms afforded compensation to the company considerably less than the amount charged to and paid by private persons for like services during the same period. The petition also cites in detail other services rendered, for which proper compensation had not been received by the company. The aggregate amount due the railroad, according to the petition, is \$1,141,721. The case was argued before the Court of Claims to-day. The case of the petitioner was rested upon the sixth section of the company. The section is as follows:

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, that the grants aforesaid are made upon the conditions that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and tele graph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph

It is thought by the court officials, that the case will be decided within the next

A Little Lobby Scheme.

HARRISBURG, Pa. May 12.—Sixty-five delegates rewresenting sixty of the mutual assessment life insurance companies of this state, this morning adopted a resolution setting forth the necessity for the appointment of a committee to locate a central office here, and to establisha newspaper in behalf of the companies and to devise means to prevent fraud by agents and physicians and also to invite the legislature to appoint a commission to investi gate their workings before passing the bill relative to mutual assessment companies now pending, and which they claim as derogatory to their interests,

Evidence of Crime.

LOWELL, MASS., May 12.- Lorring Laker was to-day employed in removing an accumulation of ashes, dirt and debris in a vault in the rear of Appleton street, unused for about two years. After proceeding for some depth he found the partially decayed body of a woman, entire but for a loss of considerable flesh, and having long hair disconnected from the skull. The vault is attached to the dwellings of two prominent citizens but as the observatory was established in 1741. coln, where he now commands, to South vault can be opened from a narrow ally running between Appleton and Winter streets, the theory prevails that the body was deposited surreptitiously, to conceal

A Royal Resignation.

St. Paul, May 12.—The St. Paul Disparch says it is permitted to publish, from an authentic and reliable source, the defi-

nite information that the Marquis of interfered in an altercation between Josh Lorne has communicated to members of and his wife. the Canadian Government his determination to retire from the Governor-Generalship after the Manitoba journey. This decision has been reached after careful and prolonged consultation with his the western division, will be opened. A the Gladstone Ministry altogether harmonious.

Throat Cutting.

MEMPHIS, Tenu., May 11.—This mornang William Simms, formerally employed as a druggist, went to Father William Walsh, who resides in the parsonage adjoining St. Bridges' church, corner Third & Overton streets and related a story of trouble existing between himself and wife. Father Walsh listened patiently as Simms was laboring under great mental excitement and finally told him to lie down on the sofa in his study and then he would go and see his wife and arrange matters between them. Simms complied, and Father Walsh, after locking the door to prevent his being disturbed, went and saw Mrs. Simms. Returning an hour afupon entering his study to find Simms lyfrom ear to ear. Deceased was a confirmed morphine eater and was under the influence of the drug when he committed

They Captured a Boy. .

WASHINGTON, May 10.-The following telegram has been received at the war department, under date of New Orleans:

O ADJUTANT GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C .- Lient. Bullis, twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding Seminole scouts, has reported from his camp, ten miles below the mouth of the Picos, that on the 2nd at day-break he struck an Indian camp and killed four bucks and one squaw, and captured one boy, one wounded squaw, and twenty-one animals. He found various articles of women and children's clothing in the camp, and states that the party is the one that killed the McLawrin family. No official reports are here as to family recently murdered in Fris canon. (Signed.) SCHOFIELD, Major General.

A Profitable Enterprise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.-At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Southern car company to day the follow ing officers were elected: Directors, Geo. M. Pullman, Geo. F. Braun, C. H. Dayre, Chichgo: R. B. Bullock, Atlanta; O. M. Burns, Nashville; A. M. Quarrier, E. D. Standiford, W. C. Hite and W F. Harris, accountant; A A. Weinsheimer, secretary; in an in ane asylum. Thos. Mayes, general superintendent. For the year ending March 31st the gross earnings were over \$226,079. Expenditures, \$112,344. Net revenue, \$123,735.

Indians vs. N. P. R. R.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the decision of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the construction of the North Pacific railroad through the Crow Indian reservation, the Secretary held that while no unnecessary conditions to the contemplated surveys in aid of the reservation should be interposed by the department, yet to avoid unfriendly feelings on the part of the Indians towards agents or em ployees of the road, he deemed it advisable to let the Indians know previously for what purpose the preliminary surveys are being made, and assure them that an agreement will be made satisfactory to

A Professional Woman-Beater.

NEW YORK, May 12.—In Dublin, Georgin List (colored) has been arrested for whipping a wonan so severely that her death is momentarily expected. He was released a few days ago from the penitentiary, where he was sent for four years Hourse, Ga.

What of It.

ALBANY, May 12. - The Legislative Committee find that terminal facilities of New York are totally idadequate to the demands of commerce and should be in-

Warm Weather.

TORONTO, May 12.-The thermometer marked ninety degrees to day, the highest figure reached during May since the

Bound To Get There. NEW YORK, May 12.- A Liverpool spe-

broken his engagement and been placed in a functic asylum. Killed His Brother Jeff,

cial says that J. K. Emmet, the actor, has

NEW YORK, May 12 .- Josh Stowel shot

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.-To-morrow the Champlain and Erie Canals, except father, the Duke of Argyle, and friends number of boats locked in during the winon both sides of the water. The principal political political reason which leads are estimated at 8,000 on the two divis- city by taking morphine. He visited the to this determination is the fact that the lions of the Erie and 2,000 on the Cham- Springs for treatment for rheumatic Marquis does not find his relations with plain. Most of the vessels are loaded troubles and growing despondent deterwith grain and lumber! Cargoes of perishable goods, in most cases, have been

A New York Enterprise.

removed during the winter.

New York, May 12.—The movements started some months ago to raise bonds for the purpose of building a horticultural hall in this city, on the plan of the Roy al horticultural hall, have met with considerable success, \$55,000 having already been subscribed and the projectors have a promise of 10,000 more. They are confident that by the middle of July a sum re quired for the purchase of a site and building matter, will have been raised.

Good-Keep At It.

New York, May 11.-The U. S. grand jury has indicted | fourteen captains of terwards Father Walsh was horrified European steamships for carrying an ex cessive amount of passengers contrary to ing dead on the floor with his throat cut law. Two indictments are against Capt. Brandt and Capt. Myers, both of whom committed suicide a few weeks ago. The indictment against | Myers charged frim with carrying an excess of 280 passengers on the steamer Ohio. On the voyage thirteen children died.

Not Guilty.

LONDON, May 11.—Alexander Jones, ed. itor of the New York Valks Zentung, was recently a rested at Dresden. He was suspected of traveling in the interest of socialists. His baggage was scarched and private papers taken, and he was not allowed to leave Dresden and its vicinity. After nine days, however, his papers were restored as no proof of the alleged be apt to do on this occasion. suspicion was found

A Big Consolidation

MILWAUKEE, May 12. It is reliably stated that a consolidation of the Western | Lieut. Ogle it is learned that Ben. Carl:n | ly produced his opera, with a costly eperge McLawrin, but it is believed to be the Union and Northwestern telegraph com- has finished laying nearly two miles of adorned with figures of muses, and sur paniel has been effected, and a formal an- pipe of the Fort Yates water works, and mounted by the genius of music with we nouncement will be made by the end of intends to put hydrants in all the buildthis month. The Western Union absorbs the Northwestern, and the management will be run by steam, and four men is all will be the same as a central division of that is required to manage the business, other powers upon the experiency of the Western Union, with an office at Chi-

Probably Crazy.

NEW YORK, May 12.—David Risby, aged twenty-four, the parole general of prisoners at the Elmira reformatory school, shot himself twice to-day while in the po-Louisville. Geo. Pullman, president; G. lice station, rather than return to the re-O. Brown, vice president; W. C. Hite sec. formatory. If Risby recovers from his ond vice-president; C. D. Davie, general wounds, his family propose placing him

4 Wise Decision.

MONTREAL, May 12 -The labor troubles in the grand trunk work shops are in a fair way for seltlement, the men havthe decision of the authorities. It is be she sent to the listening ear in vast quanlieved a general advance of fifteen per cent. will be granted all helpers.

Cut His Threat.

TORONTO, May 11.-J. R. Gouthreaux, formerly a Civil Sheriff of New Orleans, and an ex-officer of the Confederate army, in jail here for stealing \$1,500 from Coolican's auction to mist cut his throat in jail last night. The wound is severe, but not fatal.

Killed By the Cars.

ERIR, Pa., May 11.-This morning an unknown han was tun over by the Atlantic express and killed. He was evidently crossing the track for the purpose of catching a freight rain going west. In his pocket was a landkerchief marked, "Fred B. Dodge."

Assassins,

NEW YORK, May 12.-A Dublin disputch says that a bailiff employed at Lord for tying a negro woman up and whipping Dardasukell's, while returning from a her to death, at Swansborough Court- Fakethis morning was shot through the lungs, receiving a wound that will probably prove mortal. His assassins were concealed.

Cases of Sunstroke.

NEW YORK, May 11.-The heat is oppressive in this city. The mercury reached 88 degrees at 3.30 p. m. Four cases of sunstroke are reported in this city, and three in Brooklya. The heat continued through the night,

Rewspaper Gwnership Decided.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11. - Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day decided the case of E. C. Hancock vs. E. J. Holbrook et al, involving the ownership of the Picayane, in favor of the defendants.

Shot By a Policeman, BALTIMORE, May 12.+Fred Wiggins,

colored, was shot by policeman Dorsey, and instantly killed his brother Jeff, who last night, while robbing a schooner. \$100?

Wiggins fell or jumped overboard and was drowned.

No More Rheumatism.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. May 12.-The Gazette's Hot Springs special says that Maj. Edwin A. Kendall, in command of the post of the grand army of the republic at mined to end his existence. He is fiftyfive years of age.

Better.

Washington, May 11.-Mrs. Garfield is much improved this evening.

Northern Pacific Notes.

A force of 2,000 men began work on the extension yesterday.

George K. Barnes, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, has gone to New York for his family, and will locate in St. Paul The North Pacific emigration agent at Christiana, Sweden, writes that 2,000 settlers will sail immediately, to occupy North Dakota lands.

Within the last few days 2,600 immigrants arrived in Chicago, the Michigan Central bringing in 800, the Lake Shore ,300, and the Fort Wayne 500. Most of them are seeking homes in Minnesota, Dakotoa, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The gross earnings of the North Pacific on 772 miles of road for the months of July, 1880, to April, 1881, were \$2,003,495; increase, \$429,631. April, 1881 (approximate), \$214,755; increase, same mileage, \$28,689; increase for first nine months of tiscal year, \$458,412.

Gen. Manager Haupt, accompanied by his stenographer, left St. Paul yesterday morning for a trip over the road, and will go as far west as Sentinel Butte, M. T. The trip will occupy ten days' time, and it is to be hoped that Manager Haupt will remain longer in Bismarck then on the occasion of his first visit. This is the most enterprising city on the line, and of careful comparisons, as Gen. Haupt will Jews.

Water Works at Fort Yates.

with Bismarck on water works. From ings and quarters at the post. The works whereas it now takes twenty-five men, ten | common engagement between them, to \(\sigma \) to twelve wagons, and seventy-five mules o supply the post with water. This post is one of the handsomest in the country. It is enclosed by a picket fence, and Gen. Carlin has personally supervised the ground. planting of hundreds of shade trees in the grounds. An excursion to this post from Eismarck is a desirable trip in the summer season. -

She'd Made a Mistake.

The Pekin Times gives the following: "A young lady of this city, who has a young gentleman friend in Peoria, called the facts, warning them to have caution him over the telephone, which is located in business transactions with southern in the office of the young fellow's father. Russia. The required "hello" came back from over the wire, an I the dear creature promg agreed to return to work and await | ceeded to lay herself out in 'taffy,' which tities. While ahe was stopping to take breath a gruff voice in the telephone startled her with the following sentence: T guess you've made a mistake, my dear | Rome and is accompanied by a memoria girl; I'm George's father.' When she recovered she found herself at home, among friends."

Dilute Your Own "Booze."

One of Bismarck's old-time "boozers" some time ago billed himself in all the saloons that he was determined to "booze" and smoke no more-the Mayor and Dakota liquor law helping him out. A few days ago, however, he longed for a "smile," and to that end procured a bottle of alcohol. He wished it diluted, and called upon a next door neighbor to procure the necessary amount of water. The lady took the bottle, went to the well, and innocently emptied and rinsed it out, filled it with pure water, and returned it to the "boozer," who went across the street to take a swig. Imagine his surprise, kind reader, and remember this moral: Dilute your own "booze."

A Cold Bridegroom,

Pace and Ida M. Henneker were married, after a six years' courtship. Immediately after the ceremony the bridegroom informed the bride, in the presence of herparents, that he could not live with her. only giving as a reason that his parents were opposed to the match. He then left the house, and up to latest accounts had not been seen by the parties chiefly interested. Pace is twenty-three, and both he and his bride are of good reputation. The affair is a mystery and the sensation of the rural district in which it happened.

A Valuable Tree Claim. Mr. W. H Thurston has planted with

great care on his tree claim, this spring, 7,000 Black Walnut sprouts. Mr. Thurston believes that Walnuts will grow in this country, and should the scheme prove successful the tree claim will be of much value. Every acre of trees (2,700) if planted now and grown successfully will, take all the risks. Of course a copy of at the end of ten years, be worth at least the resolutions will be trained and sent to

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The Recent Outbreak Against the Jews the Cause of Much Consternation.

Over 300 Persons Arrested-Supposed to Have Been Implicated in the Riots.

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate the King of Italy at the City of Rome.

The Jewish Persecutions.

Sr. Petersburg, May 12.—The River Daeno at Archangel has flooded a great part of the town to-day, causing great distress.

The papers are full of accounts of anti-Jewish riots in the south and southwest. There were two days of rioting at Beresomka. Shops were pillaged, and three Jewish houses were burned. There was a serious encounter between the peasants and the village authorities at Victorow. The Governor of Odessa is trying to recover the stolen property. Troops were dispatched there from Odessa, and at Kieff troops are stationed in the streets. One person has been killed and eighteen wounded. There have been 140 arrests. The Municipal Councils are deliberating with closed doors upon measures to prevent further disturbances. The chief ringleaders were strangers from the north. Near Jerowerka, on Tuesday, Jewish houses and shops were destroyed. There are similar acts reported from many other places. Two special trains of refugee Jews have arrived at Berdicheif. A battalion of infantry was sent from Learishpaul on Monday to suppress the riots at Conjoff, where all houses of the Jews were destroyed: Twree hundred persons have been arrested at Balta, where a proclamation had been issued inciting this any one will be convinced who makes the Christian inhabitants against the

A Testimonial.

BERLIN, May 12.—Before departing for Even a little military post gets away Bayrenthe, Wagner, the composer, was presented by the company, which recen appropriate inscription.

DIPLOMACY. It is stated that Germany has sound 1

cure the prompt transfer of ceded tere. tory to Greece, in order to prevent the Greek revolutionary party from gaining MORE TROUBLE FOR THE JEWS.

The Austrian consul at Liefle, report that the warchouses of the Jewish mer chants in Kreffe and other places in south ern Russia have been saice May 8th prey to pillage. He calls the attention of the Austrian commercial community to

It is Jolly to Be a King!

LONDON, May 12 .- A letter from a well informed gentleman in Rome states to the police have discovered a plot to assassinate the king of Italy. The suspected poisoner is an Italian recently arrived it. of the International society. They co watched by the police.

Madden, King, Moraa and Winterset have been arrested near Critichar, and the provisions of the Cocicert act Sec.

Irish Arres ...

Dublin, May 12.-Four then name

retary Balleymote, of the Land Land as also arrested, Jewish Refagees. VIENNA, May 12.- A merch int of Lev Borg received a telegran from Keiff, today, stating that the whole Jewish quar ter known as Rodal had been burn () Damage 30,000,000 roubles. Crowds of

refugee Jews are er as n; the Aastr 14

frontier at Padaulschka. Do You Believe it? LONDON, May 12.—Catherine Marsha" a fourteen-year old daughter of a tathoric On the 13th, near Muscatine, Elvin Y. | laborer, who the Glasgow papers have stated has not eaten anything since the

A Rumored Disaster.

has commenced taking loon.

ginning of the present year, it is report 4

DCBLIN, May 12 .- A report is current at 9 a. m., to day, to the effect that the emigrant ship which left Garoway, hast week had sank with all on bound.

William the Risk.

The Young ládics of Westfield, N. Y. according to the Rochester Democrahave held a public gathering of their sex apropos to the miortuate fate of the Iowa girl who died of excessive hugging and adopted rather skeptical resolutions declining to believe the story. The 1eso lutions declare the belief of the fair resol vers that such an event is impossible, and that, despite the gloomy telegraphic reports, they will still favor the custom and the girl's family, in Iowa.

CURRENT NEWS.

RAFLROADS. Rumors are again current that the Chicago

and Northwestern will all sorb the Omaha line from St. Paul. The general passenger agents of the leading lines in Chicago having northwestern traffic all deny the charges recently made to the effect

that immigrants were subjected to bad treat-

ment from them while in transit. The Mankato Record tasks in the following style: The pooling arrangement entered into by the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads onot only discontinues the former practice of allowing rebates to shippers, but also carries with it at least a fifty per cent. advance in freight charges.

The cost of material and labor has so far advanced this year as to make a marked difference to railroads ordering new railroad stock. Lo-comotives have advanced from \$9,000 to \$11,500 on an average. Passenger coaches have increased fully one third. They run about \$4,500. Freight cars have advanced from \$450 to \$650. Large contracts have recently been let at the latter price.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES. Edward Ryan has been arrested at Webster. Mass., on a charge of murdering his mother. Hays, white, Sheriff Beattee's murderer, was sentenced, at Marion, Ark., to be hanged June

Joseph Keneback, a Hungarian, was arrested on board the steamer Batavia, at Boston, charged with the larceny of 11,000 guilders from the Hunigarian government.

The United States grand jury, at Denver, found indictments against Berry, A. Meacham and Kline, as accessories, and five Utes, Hoane, Peap, Cabo, Henry and Nuquo as principles, in the murder of A D. Jackson.

Frank Winniman, a seventeen-year-old boy, who has for some time past carried the mail between Newburg and Washington county, Wis., pleaded guilty in the United States court to robbing the mails, and was sentenced to two years in the Chester, Ill., state prison. James B. Doyle of Bradford, Ill., who ac-

quired distinction as a forger of government bonds, and whose workmanship was only distinguishable from the genuine by being superior thereto, was brought before Judge Blodgett's court at Chicago, and gave bonds in the sum of \$20,000.

M. Erickson and H.C. Hanson, doing a dairy business at Manitowoc, Wis., under the firm name of M. Erickson & Co., were arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The complaint is made by A. M. Osborne & Co., of Chicago, and the amount embleezed is placed at \$3,000. Both were held in \$800 bail.

In October, 1879, H. Seigbert, a wealthy merchant of Prairie du Chien, speculated in wheat, and lost quite a sum, but not enough to cripple him. Being pre-disposed to insanity, his losses affected his mind. His brother-inlaw, Simon Steinam, of La Crosse, was sent for to care for him and went. After two or three days Seigbert escaped from the care of his friends for a short time and shot himself to death with a revolver. And now comes the sequel. Aman named Smith, formerly a detective in the employ of the Milwaukee railroad company, claims to have worked up a case against Steinam for the murder of Seighert, and a warrant for his arrest has actually been issued. Steinam declares it an attempt to black-

A young lawyer by the name of D. M. Smith, living in Conway, Ark., took advantage of the absence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Martin, who had gone on the excursion to New Orleans, to inveigle their little daughter Jessie, aged twelve years, a cousin to the young man, to his room, and there ravished her. Maj. Bolton wishing to use the room for some purpose went to the door and tried to enter, but failing suspicious were aroused and he watched the room, and he saw the young man and girl come out. He told Col. Lincoln, the girl's uncle, and upon an examination the girl confessed everything and stated that Smith had threatened murder if the told. Smith, finding that he was suspected fled to the woods, where he was found and captured by indignant citizens. He is under strong guard, but it is feared he will be lynched. The parties are of the best in the community.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES. At Buffalo, Hafner's soap and candle factory warehouse and barns were recently burned. Loss, \$45,000; insurance \$26,000.

At Warren, O., a fire destroyed Taylor's warehouse, Douglass' machine shop, McClellan's woolen mills and Hunt's bolting works. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$10,000.

An engine and tender on the Mount Clair &

Greenwood Lake, N. J., railroad, crashed through the trestie work at Ringwood. Engineer Scully and Fireman John Masker were both killed.

A dispatch from Carbondale, Kansas says: One of the Queen's coal shafts caught fire from a furnace this afternoon, consuming all the timbering at the foot of the shaft. Twenty miners were at work, and none could escape until the fire was brought under control. Men were lowered and rescued fourteen alive and three dead. Three are still missing and must be dead. The names of the dead and missing are-Hungate, Jake McDonald, Andrew Warner, Chas. Jones, Michael Mulloy, and Mat Mulloy, a boy. All three brought up alive are recovering alowly.

CURRENT EVENTS. John M. Mason has been elected mayor of

Fergus Falls. Constantine Dougherty, and old citizen of

Shakopee, died recently. Prof. John Harrington, the celebrated ven-

triloquist, died suddenly at his residence at Hon. Randolph Strickland, representative in

congress from the Sixth district, in 1868-70, died recently, aged fifty-eight. Miss Minnie Pinneo, of Greeley, Col., has published a card accepting the challenge of

Miss M. B. Williams, of England, to a twentymile race for £200 a side. Jacob Beeson & Co., one of the largest grain-dealing firms connected with the Detroit board of trade, has made an assignment. The fail-

ure was a great surprise. Liabilities, \$35,-

Col. W. H. Philip, of Clavarack, New York, died at the Buckingham hotel, aged fifty-eight. He was an aid on Gen. Franklin's staff during the Peninsular campaign and at the battle of Ancietam.

Hon. Charles Hitchcock, one of the most prominent lawyers and citizens of Chicago, died Saturday morning. He had been a citizen of Chicago twenty-seven years, was fifty-four years old, and was president of the constitu-tional convention of 1870, which framed the present organic law of the state.

The New York Times says: The demoral! zation in ocean freight rates here is partly owing to the eagerness of owners of steamships to get their vessels to Europe to take advantage of the existing tremendous passenger traffic profits, such traffic being more than enough to offset losses this side of the Atlantic.

Archbiehop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is failing rapidly and will probably live but a few days. His grace has been in retirement at the convent of the Ursulines in Brown county for more than a year. There three months ago his brother, the Very Rev. Edward Purcell, died at the age of almost four score. The archbishop is in his eighty-second year.

A Philadelphia dispatch of doubtful authenticity says: The Independents who went to Chicago to defeat Gen. Grant in the national convention, have organized what they expect to be the nucleus of a new party. An organization has been effected, a platform announced and the name of National Republican league selected. Wharton Barker is chairman. The league stands on the platform of the Chicago

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The president, it is reported, contemplates appointing Gen. Lew Wallace minister to Tur-Mrs. Garfield is quite seriously ill from ner-

vous prostration, and is said to be threatened with malarial fever. with malarial fever. The census office states that the people of the United States pay annually \$26,250,101 for their daily newspapers.

The Senate Judiciary committee reported run at high rates of speed for long distances, sgamst the nomination of Stanley Mathews for Railroad men say she is the forerunner of a Judge of the Supreme court, Lamar of Missseippi being the only one in his favor,

The October term of the supreme court has adjourned. The number of cases now remaining on the docket undisposed of is 837; an increase of forty-six since the close of the previous

It is alleged by high officers that Lincoln is running things too much his own way for a green hand. Lincoln's intimacy with Sheridan is not agreeable to Sherman. It is said that Lincoln would not accept the office of secretary of war until he had talked over the whole matter with Sheridan, who advised him strongly to take it. Sherman favored the election of Hancock, and it is said that the republican leaders had him sent to the Pacific coast with Hayes to prevent him making trouble during the last

Senator Vorhees voices the sentiment of the democratic majority, he comes out boldly for the confirmation of Robertson, on the ground that the democratic senators have nothing to do with republican quarrels; that their duty is to confirm nominations if the nominee is capable and honest and that nobody denies these qualities to Robertson.

Delegate Pettigrew has filed with the secretay of the interior a list of charges against Gov. Ordway of Dakota, upon which he asks the removal of the governor. The papers were filed a month ago, and Gov. Ordway filed with the department a few days since an affidavit denying the charges and impugning the testimony of certain men whom Pettigrew brings as wit-

nesses in his favor.

By the general orders to be issued, the department of Arkansas will be wiped out of existence, the state of Louisiana will revert to its old division, the southern portion of the Division, of the Atlantic, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hancock, while the state of Arkansas and the Indian Territory will go back to its old love, the Military Division of the Missouri, Lieut, Gen. Sheridan in command at Texas, as prior to the issuance of general order No. 84, will constitute a department by itself, and will also go back to the military division of the Missouri. Gen. Schofield is placed on waiting orders until the further orders of the presi-

Senator Kellogg's resolutions calling for complete lists of all officials and employes in all executive departments of the government, when each employe was appointed, and by whom recommended, is explained to be to find out which states have more than their quota of federal officers, and which have less, with the view of giving the latter their due. On the part of those who are pushing the resolution, it is declared that a number of persons appointed from and living in the north are charged in the appointment lists of departments to the south; that Louisiana has twenty-two appointments, eleven of whom were never in that state.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Paris dispatch states that the conditions on which the nihilists are willing to cease their agitation were communicated to the czar by a delegate of the revolutionary committee. The czar listened to all the messenger had to say,

and then had him arrested. Dispatch from Bolton, Lancashire, Eng. A family named Seddon have a windfall of property valued at £4,000,000, which has been in chancery since 1857. The property was bequeathed to John Seddon, who died in a work-house. His heirs inherit this vast for-

Princess Stephanie, the bride-elect of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph, will receive a royal welcome on her arrival in Vienna on Monday, elaborate preparations having deen made for the happy event. The marriage ceremony will be performed on Tuesday, which will be witnessed by representatives of the various royal families of Europe.

A letter from Most Rev. Thomas W. Corke, archbishop of Cashel, is published, in which he says: I cannot approve the action which the Irish party, are said to contemplate to exhibit their sense of loyalty to Dillon and reprehen-sion for his arrest. An overwhelming majority of the Irish people are in favor of giving the government a fair chance of passing the land bill.

Gladstone announced amid cheers that he the memory of Lord Beaconstield with an inscription expressing the high sense of the house of his rare and splendid gifts, devoted labors in parliament and great offices of state, assuring the queen that the house would make good the expenses attending the same. Earl Granville gave a similar notice in the house of lords.-

The preliminary inquiry into the death of the sultan, Abdul Aziz, has been concluded. Tweny persons are in prison awaiting trial for complicity in the murder. It is rumored that Ma-houd Pasha and Noury Pasha confessed, and justify their participation in the murder on the ground of the necesities of the state. It is also rumored that Midhad Pasha: Mohamet Rechodie Pasha and Suleiman Pasha, and even ex-Sultan Murad will be charged with complicity in the murder

The president of the British board of trade, n reply to a question based on the letter detail ing the horrors on board an emigrant steamer. said he had communicated with the management of five steamship lines carrying Irish emigrants, and had received an emphatic denial that such circumstances had been possible. He had instructed officers to visit Liverpool and Queenstown to make special enquiries, and had asked Miss O'Brien to name the steamer alluded to in her letter.

THE STAR-ROUTE RING.

They Publish an Ante-Election Letter from President Garfield--Easily Explained to be Harmless.

Washington Telegram. The following alleged letter of Gen. Garfield to Hubbell has been published: [Private.]

Mentor, O., August 23, 1880. My dear Hubbell: Yours of the 19th inst. received and contents noted. Please say to Brady that I hope he will give us all the assistance Please tell me how the department generally are doing. As ever yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

Hon. J. A. Hubbell, Washington, D. C.

The day before the letter was published, the president was advised confidentially by a friend that the thing was coming. "Well," said the president, "let it come. I don't remember exactly what was in the letter, but nothing cer-tainly that I am afraid of." The fact is, the members of the ring held the document back several days after the time of its intended publication in the hope that the hints of it which the president would get would cause him to le up somewhat on the star route investigationt but the scheme failed utterly.

FURTHER EXPLAINED. The president's attention having been called to a letter published this morning, alleged to have been written by him to Hop. Jay Hubbell, from Mentor, stated there was not a line in the letter that he would have the slightest objection to giving to the public; that the star route contractors were neither mentioned nor thought of; that it was simply an expression of hope that Brady, a citizen of Indiana, who was reputed to have made an immense fortune in tel. ophone stock, would respond from his ample means in aid of his party in the life and death struggle then going on in his own state.

THE FASTEST LOCOMOTIVE.

The Most Remarkable Run on Record-111 Miles in 98 Minutes—Description of the Engine.

A Detroit special of the 6th says: Vanderbilt and a party of directors of the Michigan Central returned from this city yesterday. From Amherstburg to Buffalo the train of two care was drawn by the newly-invented Fontaine Engine, which made the most astonishing speed on record, running from Amherstburg to St. Thomas, 111 miles, straight track, in the unprecedented time of 98 minutes, without a stop; from St. Thomas to Victor, 118 miles, made in 130 minutes, exclusive of five stops, amounting to 16 minutes. The run of 229 miles was made in 235 minutes. The Fontaine was built at Paterson, N. J., last fall. The first work she did was in the yards of the Pitts-burg, Fort Wayne & Chicage road, at Fort Vayne, and endured all the applied tests. Her strongth and actual drawing capacity were demonstrated most satisfactorily. She was afterwards placed on the track of the Canada Southern, which is straight and level, and there her capacity for speed has been triumphantly exhibited. Her construction is such that she can

revolution in locomotive building.
The great peculiarity of taine engine is that it peculiarity of the Fon-is that it has eight the two driving wheels, wheels besides which are above the main or lower driving wheels, the piston-rods from the steam-chest connecting with the upper wheels. Another pecularity is that the machinery is above the beiler instead of under it, as in ordinarily the case. The cylinder is 16x24. The upper wheel is six feet in diameter and the intermediate one 56 inches. The track wheel is 70 inches, which makes it equal to an eight-feet driver. The whole weight was 40 tons. The great advantage of this locomotive is claimed to be that she gains twenty miles an hour over any other engine; that is while an ordinary five feet driving wheel is worked by the piston-rod at the rate of forty miles an hour the engine in question will make sixty miles in the same time by the same number of strokes of its piston-rod. It consumes much less fuel 'than 'an ordinary engine, and tests in this respect are now being made with it. It is estimated that the saving will be from 23 to 25 per sent.

> CONGRESS. Extra Session of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5. The deadlock was temporarily broken this morning. Mr. Dawes moved to go into executive session, and in doing so repudiated the idea that by so doing he and his associates were giving up the fight over the senate officers, which ho considered in its scope and character as presenting a question of great importance to the future welfare of the government, involving, as it did, the right of the majority to rule. The

motion was unanimously carried. The senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Robert Hitt of Illinois, assistant secretary of state; Hiram Price of Iowa, commissioner of Indian affairs; A. M. Jones, United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois; Sanford A. Hudson of Wisconsin, associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota. Postmasters, W. H. Craig, Albany, N. Y.; Wm. Mullenix, Bristol, Conn.; T. F. Black, collector of customs, St. Mary's, Ga. The foregoing were all confirmed by unanimous consent. Other cominations on the

table were referred to appropriate committees.

The senate then took up the Chinese immigration treaty.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

The senate did a good day's work in execuive session. The Chinese treaties and 84 nominations were confirmed. A great sensation was caused by the president withdrawing the nominations of Conkling's friends, viz: Steward L. Woodford, to be district attorney for the southern district of New York; Lewis F. Payn, to be marshal for that district; Mr. Tenny, to be district attorney for the eastern district of New York; Clinton D. McDougall, to be marshal for the northern district of New York, and Maj. Tyler, to be collector of customs at Buffalo. The nomination of W. H. Robertson, to be collector of customs at the port of New York, was not withdrawn.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: William Walter Pholps, of New Jersey, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria; Cortes Fessenken, of Romeo, Michigan, United States surveyor general for Dakota; Richard W. Montgomery, receiver of public moneys, Bloomington, Neb.; Selden M. Bronson, postmaster at Menash, Wis.; Lionel A. Sheldon of Ohio, governor of New Mexico Territory: Edward S. Meyer, United States atorney for the northern district of Ohio; Henry Fink. United States marshal for the eastern district of Wi-conein; Thos. Wilson, District of Columbia, consul at Ghent; John F. Jonne, New Jersey, consul at Nuevo Laredo; E. C. Jewett, United States assayer, St. Louis. Surveyors of customs-Joseph L. Gaston, Chattanoga; J. R. Leonard, Incianapolis; col-

Registers of Land Offices-William Letcher, at Mitchell, D. T.; J. P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; C. B. Tyler, Tracy Minn.; E. H. Cav-anagh, Oberlin, Kas.; C. H. Smith, Worthington, Minn.

lector internal revenue, Marcus Boggs, eleventh

Receivers of Public Moneys-John Leed Tracy, Minn.; C. E. Chandler, Oberlin, Kas.
Postmasters—J. K. Willis, Braddock, Penn.;
M. E. Taggart, Letonia, O.; T. E. Sheperd,
Machanicahura, O.; E. B. H. H. L. Mechanicsburg, O.; E. R. Hullbard, Richmond, will move an address praying the crown to rovide a monument in Westminister abbey to the memory of Lord Beaconstield with an inmere, South Haven, Mich.; H. E. Botsford, Otsego, Mich.; G. E. Mathews, Hazelhurst, Miss.; T. Richardson, Port Gibson, Miss.; A. G. Pearce, Greenville, Miss; W. Tipton, Cleveland Tenn.; W. E. Hobeun, Bowling Green, Ky.; H. N. Cook, Columbia, Mo.; H. W. Turner, Lexington, Mo.; C. Cryslar, Independence, Mo.; E. S. Rogers, Red Oak, Io.; A. L. Sanborn, Audubon, Io.; J. C. Dickey, Waterville, Kas.: G. W. Doiv. Burlington. Kas FRIDAY, MAY 6.

A motion of Senator Harris for an executive session of the senate to-day was voted down by the republicans, which led to the impression that the republicans were to resume the dead-lock. The democrats made a motion to a journ, but that was also voted down. Then Senator Dawes moved to go into executive session, which was carried unanimensly. The action of the republicans was to keep the control of the business in their hands and assert their majority. The president's action on the New York nominations upset the republican plans, and they have not yet undertaken to rearrange them. There is talk of fixing an early day for adjournment, and a senator said he intended to bring that subject up in the executive session. All nominations reported from the committees have been confirmed, but about one hundred remain for the committee's action.

MONDAY, MAY 9. Resolutions were adopted directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the condition of the Potomac river in front of the city of Washington, the navigation of said river, and effect of bridges across the same with regard to navigation, floods and health of the city, and to report at the next session what steps, if any, should be taken with reference thereto.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution calling on the postmaster general and secretaries of war, of the navy, of the state, and of the treasury, for the names of all clerks and other employes in their respective departments, together with the date of their appointment, the state to which each is charged, and the persons on whose recommendation each was appointed.
On objections from Mr. Ferry, the resolution

was laid over under the rules.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Dawes, went into executive session. After the adjournment of the senate the Republicans were in caucus until evening and adjourned without reaching the point of action on the subject under consideration. At an early stage of the proceedings a resolution was submitted, proposing to declare, as the sense of the caucus, that it is inexpedient for the senate to take action at this session upon any contested nomination to fill an office not now vacant. This gave rise to a long and not especi ally interesting debate as to the general rights and dutes of the senate and of the president, the contention being on one hand that the senate is bound to give respectful consideration to all nominations sent in by the president, and to act upon them promptly, and on the other that the senate is fairly entitled to exercise its

nomination should be considered. Senator Conkling spoke for two hours on the controversy between the president and the New York senators. He said that in opposing Mr. Robertson's confirmation, he represented simply the wishes of the Republican party of the State of New York. The values of the services of New York Republicans to the national party needed no commendation at his hands.

own discretion in regard to the time when any

Harwood's Big Speculations in Florida. A gentleman from Florida, found Harwood. the bankrupt Minneapolis dry goods man, at Daytona, Florida. His family is there, or thereabouts, and Harwood has purchased about 2,500 acres of land, upon which he will raise sugar-cane and oranges. It is believed that he carried away \$250,000 in addition to the above. A private letter written to a Chicago gentleman, and dated Daytons, Fla., contains the following allusion to Mr. Harwood, which will be interesting reading to his creditors and his aquaintances in Minneapolis: Wages have risen enormously since I last wrote you. There is a man here from St. Paul, Minn., by the name of Harwood, who is hiring everybody, and has spoiled the price of labor. He is, I hear, a bankrupt merchant, and has bought several large grants and intends to plant several hundred acres of sugarcane and oranges. He has bought the Ormond, Dummitt, and some other grants at the head of A WRIGHT COUNTY MURDER.

Bhilip Hofman, an Inoffensive Farmer, Summarily Butchered by Herman Trautch-Arrest of the Perpetrator Near Buffalo and incarceration in the Hennepin County Jail.

On last Saturday afternoon at a lonely and sparsely-settled portion of Otsego township, Wright county, about three or three and one-half miles west of Dayton, Hennepin county, the life of an honest and inoffensive German farmer named Philip Hoffman had been ter-minated suddenly and horribly by a vindictive and worthless neighbor named Herman Trautch. Mr. Hoffman removed to Dayton from Clay City, Ind., in October last, accompanied by his and three sons and two daughters, the oldest of the sons being nineteen years of age. Shortly after reaching Dayton, Mr. Hoffman leased a tract of forty acres of land in Otsego, owned by Trautch's brother, but occupied by the latter. On the tract is a small log house, which was leased with the land by Hoffman; but the latter, in order to avoid trouble, occupied a chopping shanty about one-fourth of a mile from the Trantch house. The only possible motive discovered for the shocking crime is stated as follows: Last win-

ter Mr. Hoffman bought a cow of Trautch, paying \$35 therefor, and a short time ago Trautch wanted Hoffman to trade back the cow for a amail steer. This Mr. Hoffman declined to do, as his cow and her call were worth more to him than Trautch's steer and the refusal worked him into an unreasonable and bloody fury. Mrs. Trautch states that her husband had been threathening to kill Mr. Hoffman for two weeks, and was only restrained by her persuasions.

Although all the facts show that Trautch had

harbored his murderous intent for two weeks. he could not find any pretext for its commission until Salurday afternoon, and then it was of an absurdly filmsy nature. The little calf of Mr. Hoffman was tied to a fence nearest the opping shanty occupied by Mr. Hoffman, and as he was returning to his work after dinner, ha started to take the animal toward his habitation, and was met by Trautch, who said that calf was his (Trautch's), and that he must be allowed to stay on the hay land. Trautch kicked the animal and Mr. Hoffman mildly protested, at the same time taking the rope around the calf's neek, and was in the act of leading him way when Trautch seized the end of the rope. Alson of the murdered man, John Hoffman, rineteen years old, was also proaching the spot and des aleo ap-describes the murderous act substantially as follows:

was comming from dinner to where Trantch sud father were, and saw father holding the rape attached to the calf. Father, being nearest the calf, was partly stooping over, and I then saw Trautch with something in his hand strike at father several times, very quickly. Father did not say a word or strike, but merely held up his hands to ward off the blows, which were struck as hard as they could be. He was not knocked down by any of them, but after the last was struck he staggered off a few steps and then fell. I ran to him, but when I reached he was dead and bleeding terribly. Trautch then ran off toward his house, followed a little ways by mother and myself, but Mrs. Trautch told us to go back or Trautch would shoot us both, as he had got his double barreled gun. My mpther followed and watched him until he entered the woods near his house, and then she lost sight of him, and has not seen him since.

In his precedent and revengeful mutterings about Hoffman's refusal to trade back the cow and calf, Trautch is said to have remarked to different parties that Old Hoffman would soon be butchered, and he verified his prediction in a chapter of blood, the most inexcusable and fieldish ever recorded in Minnesota, and which in its main elements baffles proper characteriz ation. Dr. Whittemore of Elk River held a post mortem examination of the mangled body of Hoffman which was found to have sustained wo fatal wounds, one in the back, near the shoulder blade, and the other on the neck just above the collar bone, and from which the blood of the poor victim spurted in strong jets until life was extinct.

Constable Granville Snow and Adam Wood of Otsego followed Trauch's trail until Sunday af-ternoon, when they overtook him within a short distance of Buffalo, the county seat of Wright county. He was evidently fagged out by his travels and watching, and did not offer any resistance to his captors, notwithstanding his intimations of other desperate deeds in case he was overtaken by the officers of the law.

Concerning the arrest of Trautch, Constable Wood says: He found him sitting under a tree near Buffalo, and was not observed fintil he had arrived within a short distance of the fugi-Trautch then jumped up and dodged benind the tree, but the constable drew a bead on him, after which he surrendered promptly, On his person was and was taken to Buffalo. found the still bloody butcher-knife, and he stated in expenuation that the "trouble might as well be settled first as last."

Constable Wood brought the prisoner before Justice Carpenter, of Monticello, for a preliminary examination—entering a plea of guilty, waiving an examination, and was committed to the Hennepin county jail to await his trial.

While the murderer was a pauper, in fact being supported partially by Wright county, he was at the same time a terror to his neighorhood, being a known thief, in the habit of killing his neighbor's cattle in revenge for some real or fancied affront, engaging in frequent altercations which would have terminated in murder had not assistance reached the assailed, and treating his family as no human or half reasonable man would have treated a mangy dog. He has attempted to hang and kill his own son, and his wife is permanently crippled through his anger, one of her arms having been disjointed during his oft-repeated attacks.

A BLOODY LOVE STORY.

A Tragic Occurrence that Occurred at Farmington, Dakota County, Minnesota.

About two years ago a powerfully built and rather handsome fellow named Solomon Greise-mer came to Farmington from Meyers postoffice, Ill., and succeeded in getting work on the farm of Benali Kelly. His manners were very agreeable, and this coupled with his willingness to work, soon made him a favorite with the farmer and his family, which consisted of his wife and an only daughter named Ida. The girl was young and innocent and was liked by all, and her girlish freshness and purity soon attracted the attention of Greisemer, who endeavored with all the wiles at his command to gain her affections. This he succeeded in doing, and soom after the fact came to the knowledge of her parents, who consented to a marriage. After this nothing went well, the man became violent and abusive on the slightest provocation; and at last, their patience being wormout, the girl's parents revoked their consent, and Greisemer was forced to leave. He went to his home in Illinois, and kept up a correspondence with the girl, whom he frequently begged to clope with him. This she steadily refused to do, but at last

about a week ago, seemed to consent, and wrote him a letter to come. He started at once, and arriving in St. Paul took the evening train for Farmington, and jumping off at a place where the trains slacked up outside the town, he made his way across the country to Mr. Kelly's farm. After hanging around the premises until midnight, he took a ladder and ascended the girl's window. As he climed up, she opened the blinds and told him that she would come down and talk with him for a little while, requesting him to go around to the haystack, where she would meet him. He obeyed and waited at the haystack until Ida came down the back stairs and joined him, when they both proceeded to the straw stack, which stands about twenty rods from the house. Here, in the si-lence of midnight and with no light but that of the stars, occurred a scene tragic in the extreme and ending in bloodshed. The girl told Greisemer that they must part forever, and that notwithstanding what had passed between them she could never see him again. At this, Greisemer, furious at seeing the prize snatched from bim, and finding too late that in his brutish way he had learned to love, became desperate, and swore that he would kill her and her parents and burn the house if she did not fly with him, and brandished a razor to show that he was in earnest. Frightened nearly to death, the girl appeared to yield, and then as Greise-mer calmed down she spized the weapon. He made a rush at her, and she, stepping backward as he came, thrust the point of the razor into his throat, severing the windpipe and making a deep-cut narrow wound, just missing the ingular vein. Blood gushed out of the wound, and without making any outery Greisemer walked to the road, leaving her standing where she struck the blow. He staggered down the road and succeeded in reaching a farm house half a mile nearer town, which he found to be vacant, and with almost superhuman energy, his wound bleeding all the time, he struggled on three-quarters of a mile further to another, farmhouse, in which lived a man named Seeley, whom he succeed im arousing. Owing

to the severing of his windpipe. Greisemer could not speak. but he had succeeded in explaining his condition and needs by writing, and was brought to town and carried to the Niskern house, where the assistance of Drs. Dodge and Eustace was immediately procured and his wound sewed up and dressed, his head being confined in splints in a position to permit the uniting of the windpipe. When Greisemer left her the girl stood for a long time rooted to the spot, but at last benumbed and almost unconscious of what she had done, stole up stairs and into bed.

GARFIELD AND CONKLING.

All of the Conkling Nominations Withdrawn from the Senate-The Gage of Battle-The President's Side of the Question. relegram to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 5.-The president to-day

withdrew the nominations of Stewart L. Woodford, to be district attorney for the southern district of New York: Lewis F. Payn, to be marshal for that district: Mr. Tenney, to be district attorney for the eastern district of New York; Clinton D. McDougall, to be marshal for e northern district of New York, id Maj. Tyler, to be collector customs at Buffale The nomination W. H. Robertson to be collector of customs and the port of New York was not withdrawn. The nomination of Richard Elmer to be second assistant postmaster general will not be withdrawn, for two reasons. Although he is a friend of both senators from New York, esnerially Mr. Platt, the office to which he is chosen to fill is not in the State of New York, and the nomination was made upon the recommendation of Postmaster General James. The action of the president has created a profound sensation here. Ever since Mr. Robertson's nomination was made, quite a number of Republican senators have labored to secure harmonious relations between the president and Conk-ling. While in this mission they have thus far failed, all hopes of a final amicable adjustment were not abandoned until to-day. The withdrawal of the nominations of Mr. Conkling's friends has destroyed every chance which might have existed for a restor-ation of peace in the ranks of the party. Henceforward, Mr. Conkling and his followers may be relied upon to

FIGHT THE ADMINISTRATION, and the president has thrown down the gage of battle. In conversation with an intimate friend of the president, who speaks by authority, the reasons which impelled the president to withdraw the nominations were ziven. This centieman said

"The president has not taken the action of today without deliberation. It is no spirit of revenge that he has recalled the names of Conkling's friends. The caucus had decided not to consider the nomination of Robertson. He creased. alone of all the New York nominations was singled out for destruction. It is no secret that as soon as the present executive business is disposed of, the senate will adjourn sine die, or the members will go away and leave the senate without a quorum. Mr. Conkling would have had his friends installed in office, and the one man representing the independent element in State politics would have been laid aside until next winter."

"How does the case stand?" "The president has made twelve nominations of friends of Mr. Coukling to positions in the cabinet, diplomatic service, executive depart-ments and important judicial posts in New York State. One nomination representing the faction hostile to Mr. Conking was made. At once the senator goes to work to defeat that nomination. He DOES NOT THINK OF HARMONY.

All he wishes is to defeat the administration. Robertson must be withdrawn, or his confirmation must be prevented. If Conkling had devoted one-fourth of the time he has spent in devising means to defeat Robertson consider of means to about harmony, he might have achieved considerable success. The advisory committee of the Republican caucus ostensibly represented the Republican party, but in reality it spoke for Mr. Conkling. The committee talked with the president for two hours. It was Mr. Conkling says this and Mr. Conkling feels thus, and not a word about the feelings of the president. They desired the nomination of Robertson to be withdrawn and the president would not do it. The question was one of senatorial courtesy versus executive of Mr. Conkling's friends the president has put all the vacant offices in the State on an even footing. All of Conkling's men will go

in the came boat with Mr. Robertson." "What about the future of these offices. Will or partially in writing, and all matter sealed the president ultimately reappoint the men whom he has to-day withdrawn?"
"That is a matter for future consideration,"

was the reply. "I do not know that the president has any intention at present of changing the names he once sent to the senate, but that may depend on future contingencies."

CLIMATIC REASONS.

Abortive Efforts of W. D. Washburn to Get the Secretary of the Interior to Modify the Law for the Relief of Homesteaders. Following is the law under which the land

bureau is authorized to extend the time when on land from which they have been driven by climatic reasons:

An act to amend section 2297 of the revised statutes, relating to homestead entries.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled. That section numbered 2297, of title numbered 32, be amended by adding therero the following proviso, namely: Provided, that where there may be climatic reasons, the commissioner of the general land office may, in his discre tion, allow the settler twelve months from the date of filing in which to commence his residence on said land under such rules and regulations as he

may prescribe.
Approved March 3, 1881. And the following are the instructions of the commissioner which have proved as onerous to settlers as if no law had been passed for their relief at all, and which Hon. W. D. Washburn is now trying to get modified at the land de partment, so that new instructions may be issued which will cover the entire Northwest for this year. I he succeeds it will relieve hundred; and thousands of bona fide homesteaders who have heen forced to leave their claims by the unparalleled snows of the past winter, and by the floods which followed. Our Washington specials represent hearing that the secretary of the interior has felt obliged to rule that the act did not contemplate snow and water as among the climatic reasons for giving settlers an extension of time. It would be interesting to know what Secretary Kirkwood regards as climatic reasons, if snow and floods are not. CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1881.

DEP'T OF THE INTERIOR, GEN'L LAND OFFICE, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1881. To District Land Officers:

Gentlemen: It has long been a department rul-ing under section 2297, revised statutes, that if a homestead claimant did not establish his residence upon the homestead within six months from date of entry, such entry might be contested and canceled

By act of congress approved March 3, 1881, copy appended hereto, the commissioner of the general land office, in his discretion, may allow the settler twelve months from date of entry in which to commence his residence on the land, where there may have been climatic reasons which prevented the establishment of residence at an earlier date. At the expiration of six months from date of entry, the homestead party who has not been able to establish a bona fide residence upon the home-stead owing to climatic reasons must file with you his affidavit, duly corroborated by two credible witnesses, giving in detail the storms, floods, blockades by snow or ice, or other climatic causes, which rendered it impossible for him to commence residence within six months.

It will be insisted in each case that the claimant shall exercise all reasonable diligence in establish-ing bona fide residence as soon as possible after the climatic hindrances have disappeared, and a failure to do so would imperil the entry in the event of a contest prior to the expiration of one year from date of entry. A claimant cannot be allowed the latitude of residence on the land at an earlier day. To the end that proper data may be placed on file you will require each settler who seeks the remedy which said act trusts to my discretion to furnish a supplemental corroborated affidavit as soon as residence is established by him, giving date of the completion of his house, its probable value, and the date of commencing residence therein.

The affidavits called for should be acknowledged as in homestead proof. before a judge or clerk of the court of the county in which the claimant re-sides, or before a district land officer. You will transmit such affidavits to this office to be filed with their respective homestead papers, and for such action as may be required. Very respect fully, C. W. Holcomb, Acting Commissioner.

JAY GOULD.

the Shadow of One Man Effects the How Bears and Bulls of Wall Street.

From the New York Graphic. I ought sooner to have mentioned that, from the first day there, I found that the stock dealers did not so much inquire after the weather, the probable ill or good fortune of ships, the growth or failure of crops, floods or fires, as after the movements of one certain man -a small, dark, silent man, to all appearance, yet a man who held their

whole world in his single right hand. "Gould is selling?" The street trembled, and stocks fell two, three four points in an hour.

"Gould is buying!" The streets started up, and stocks rose accordingly. Every rumor, good or bad, came coupled with the name of Jay Gould, and he was held responsible for all that was done, while in truth and in fact, this man, nine cases out of ten, neither knew nor cared how the market was going. Never was a man so bitterly abused. I

seek in vain for the mention of one word

of praise or even respect for Jay Gould

during my half year in Wall street. Per, haps I am too much given to shouting for the bottom dog in the fight, but this persistent and bitter abuse begot in me an interest in this singular and silent little man, and I began to study his life and look intohis mighty enterprises. I found them so vast, so grand, so far-reaching and splendid as to be almost incomprehensible. Certainly, no Napoleon ever had half such a brain. And yet for all this I never heard a word of admiration. Every man in Wall street seemed to be so bound up in his own petty losses or gains that Gould was looked upon as a kind of thermometer that marked the rise and fall of stocks. "An inspired fiend." is the hignest praise I heard for him. Day after day you could constantly hear such expressions as these: "Some one will shoot that - before he is a year old-"Well, he will never live to enjoy it." 'Let him look out what he is about." "They fixed Fisk, and he was a stronger man than Gould;" yet very tranquilly the

terings and utterly careless of what men thought or did. Of course, such coolness and courage as this appeals to a man from the Pacific, and my interest in this man in-Here is a single man, assaulted on all sides by the abuse of enemies and feeble detractors, without a dollar, except as he could make it out of his scheming brain. has united and bound together railways and established systems which are ten fold more important, every one of them, than the unification of the German states, and.

dark little Napoleon passed on through it

all, as if utterly unconscious of these mut-

instead of doubling the taxes, he has doubled, trebled, quadrupled the taxable property of the countries wherein he has wrought. He has given employment to perhaps a million of men in building and maintaining and reconstructing these railways; and, what is most important of all, so reduced tariffs that the farmer can now ship his grain at a rate that must soon make him a wealthy man.

Take, for example, what is now called the Wabash system. A little while ago the stock was selling at half a cent on the hundred. The old iron rails were rusting away, and the whole concern was bankrupt. Now, steel rails, thousands of additional cars, and, like new equipments generally, blossom all along the two thousand miles now consolidated and merged in one corporation. And, with this new life, new towns are going up all along the lines. Truly it may be said of this man that he has built as many cities as some men we call great have destroyed.

Rates of Postage.

The following shows the rates of postage on letters, printed matter, and mail matter, foreign and domestic:

First class-Letters, and all matter wholly against inspection, three cents per half ounce or fraction thereof. Postal-cards,

one cent. Second class-Regular publications issued as frequently as four times a year, when mailed by the publisher or news agents

only, two cents per pound. Third class—Transient newspapers, books, circulars, and all other matter wholly in print, rate one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Reproductions by hectograph and similar processes are classed as

printed matter. Fourth class-Merchandise and all matter not included in the other three classes which has not been declared unmailable, as being homestead settlers may commence a residence | liable to damage the mail or injure the persons of those handling it in the mail, rate, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof. The

> sender may write his own name or address on matter of the third or fourth classes. Foreign mails—Upon letters to all countries in the Postal Union, five cents per half ounce or fractional part thereof. Postal cards, two cents. Printed matter, commercial papers and samples of merchandise. one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof, but at least five cents must be paid upon commercial papers. Registration to all parts of the United States and of the Postal Union, ten cents for each package, upon which postage must also be fully prepaid.

The Remarriage of Widowers. Pall Mali Gazette.

In some remarkable statistics of the population of Paris just published by the well-known French statistician, Dr. Ber-& tillon, attention is drawn to the very large proportion of Parisian widowers who marry again. In 1879, out of every 1,000 widowers sixty-two and a fraction married again, 21 of the bereaved ones seeking solace for their sorrows in union with widows. Now, of every 1,000 bachelors only fiftyseven and a fraction marry, and of these only 3 1-10 marry widows. How is the fact to be explained? Is it that those who have once married have thereby shown a predilection for the married state in general, as well as for a special object in particular, which naturally inclines them to do their best to make good their loss? It must be remembered, too, that the bachelors include a certain number of invalids, lunatics and others, who are not likely to have a chance of marrying. But the fact is certainly curious, and that it corresponds

The Circus in Washington. Washington letter to Clevelaud Leader.

elsewhere.

to some general law of human nature seems

to be shown by the statistics of other

countries, though the proportion of remar-

ried widowers is higher in France than it is

Ex-President Grant set the fashion of going to the circus here, and now the custom is so well established that one needs not the well-worn subterfuge of going "to take the children." Happy day when middle life and old age can go to the circus with all the enjoyment and the unblushing candor of childhood! Gen. Sherman was there Monday afternoon, and Sir Edward Thornton chaperoned a party of forty, and there were rows and tiers of good society and solid respectability to the right and left of him. Senators escaped from the deadlock, lunatics escaped from the asylum, and young ladies' seminaries and schools turned out en masse at the beck of

Thousands of dead fish are to be seen on the shores of Cannon Lake since the breaking up

the indefatigable Barnum.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® BISMAROK BUSINESS CARDS.

and a second result of

TOHN A. STOYELL.—Attorney, 13 N. Fourth Street

DAVED STEWART-Attorney. Fourth Street.

JOHN E. CARLAND—Attorney. (City Attorney.) 64 Main Street

TLANNERY & WETHERBY—Attorneys.

47 Main Street

GEO. P. PLINNERY . . . J. K. WETHERBY.

A. T. BIGELOW, D. D. S. DENTAL ROOMS,

12 W. Main Street.

H. R. PORTER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. U. S. Examining Physician.

Office, 37 Main st. . . . Next to Tribune Block. BANK OF BISMARCK.

J. W. RAYMOND, President.
W. B. Bell, Cashier.

A general banking business transacted. Interest
allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly at-W. RAYMOND, President. FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WALTER MANN, President.
GEO. H. FAIRCHILD, Cashier.
Correspondents - American Exchange National
Bank, New York; Merchants National Bauk, St.

WM. A. BENTLEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Calls left on the slate in the office will receive prompt attention,
Office 41 Main st., Tribune Block.

PMER N. COREY, U. S. COMMISSIONER. Judge of Probate and Clerk of District Court. Office one door below Tribune Block.

GEO. W. SWEET. . . . JHO. A. SOYELL. SWEET & SOYELL, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 11 N. Fourth st., Bismarck, D. T. Lands located, bought and sold. Conveyancing and abstracts of title to all lands and town property in Burleigh a thity furnished. We have the only complete set of abstracts in the county. Contested land claims before the local and general land office

HOTELS.

SHERIDAN HOUSE,

E. H. BLY. Proprietor. THE LARGEST AND

Best Hotel in Dakota Territory Cor. Main and Fifth Sts.,

BISMARCK, D. T

CUSTER HOTEL

THOMAS McGOWAN. PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Street near Main,

BISMARCK, D. T.

new, we'll lighted and heared, situated only a few ods from the depot. Enter men, railroad men, nine's and army people will find first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

R. R. MARSH . . . J. D. WAREMAN.

MIRCHANTS HOTEL

Cor. Main and Third Sts., BISMARCK, D. T.,

PROPRIETORS

Building new and commodious, rooms large, com-fortable and tastily furnished. First-class in every particular. Bulls reasonable.

J. G. MALLOY . . . P. F. MALLOY.

WESTERN HOUSE.

MALLOY BROS., Proprietors. EXCELLENT

Accommodations at Reasonable Rates. ALSO AGENTS OF THE

Cunard Line of Steamers.

Passage tickets from New York and Boston to all seaports in Europe and Great Britain.

LIVERY STABLE. OSTLAND'S

Livery & Feed Stable,

Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.

Buggies and Saddle-Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates. best manufacture and style, and our stock good, Parties wishing teams for any given point can be accommodated at fair rates. My stable is large and airy, and accommodations

for bounding stock the best in the country. O. H. BEAL,



Fishing Tackle, Etc. Sharp's & Winchester Rifles

Particular attention given to repairing. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Main St., Bismarck, D. T.

WALL PAPER, ETC.

CLIFF BROS..

WALL PAPER

NOTIONS,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Glue, Putty

Varnish Brushes, Etc.

Mixed Paints Always on Hand. BISMARCK, D. T.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and protitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. \$16 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies thake as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Haine. Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in

ST. PAUL BUSINESS CARDS.

CRAIG & LARKIN-Importers and dealers in Crockery, French China, Glassware, Lamps; Looking Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods.

DERKINS & LYONS - Importers and dealers in Fine Wines and Liquors, Old Bourbon and Bye Whiskies, California Wines and Brandies, Scotch Ale Dublin and London Porter. Lo. 31 Robert street, St. Paul. MINNEAPOLIS CARDS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL—Corner of Third street.

A and First avenue North. \$2 per day, located in the very center of business, two blocks from the post office and suspension bridge. Street cars to all depots and all parts of the city pass within of block of the house.

J. LAMONT, Prop.

JOHN C. OSWALD. Wholesale Dealer in

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

17 Washington Ave., Minn.

CLOTHING.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIER

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

In the Northwest. Importers and Jobbers of

Fine Woolens & Trimmings, 82 Jackson St.,

THE SILENT SOLDIER AT SHILOH.

St. Paul, Minn.

The Question of His Sobriety on That Momentous Occasion Again Under Discussion

-The Story of Fighting Lew Wallace. In a leading editorial, the Cincinnati Gazette says: War history ought by this time to be rising above the fiction of the time; but here is a serious newspaper inquiry into the question whether Gen. Grant was drunk at Fort Donelson and Shiloh. The editor of the Omaha Tribune and Republican has written to Gen. Lew Wallace to inquire, and Wallace has answered with particularity: First-He rejoined Grant at Fort Donelson, from Fort Henry, February 14, at noon, and went to his headquarters, where were crackers, coffee, and cigars, but no liquors. Grant then and there wrote an order constituting the Third division and assigning Wallace to the command. "The guns were pounding away when he wrote. A drunken man could not have done it. The division was organized as it marched past on the road. Then Gen. Grant rode with me to designate my position in the center. He showed not a sign of intoxication." So much for that day. Then for the next day: Next day about noon, while the First division was being assembled and reorganized, Gen. Grant came where Gen. McClernand and I were, and, after hearing an explanation of the misfortunes of the night, he ordered the lost position to be retaken. History tells what ensued. The interview lasted about twenty minutes. I remember Gen. Grant's appearance and manner well for the moment was of great interest-in fact. it was the crisis of the battle. He was mounted, and held a telegram just received. He heard the story calmly and without interruption; then he flushed up, and, crushing the dispatch, ordered the assault. The flushing of the face was not from liquor-it was the visible emotion natural to man in a position of vast responsibility resolving suddenly upon a decisive action. And to show what a grip Grant had to keep on his will at that moment, Gen. Wallace continues, and gives this new contribu-tion to the history of that affair: The draft upon his will can be appreciated by his enemies even, when they are told that the telegram he gripped so hard was from Gen. Halleck, directing him to retire, throw up defensive works, and wait for reinforcements. Had he, failing the inspiration of his own genius, obeyed that order, Donelson would have been to our arms the empty success that Corinth was a little later. He was perfectly sober throughout the interview, and left us to direct a simultaneous assault by Gen. C. F. Smith. Gen. Wallace certifies also that he saw

Crump's Landing on his way up, perfectly sober; that he saw him again on the field next morning in the gray of the dawn, perfectly sober, and again at 5 o'clock p. m., perfectly Subsequently he was Grant's guest at City Point, and he does not believe that Grant touched liquor in all that time. Again, Grant was his grest in Baltimore, and although he invariably had wine at dinner, Grant invariably refused to drink it. Wallace's testinony is more than enough. It makes Grant out a teetotaler. The charge of drunkenness was a rough way at that time of explaning military sacrifices. Lincoln, after Grant's run of bad luck had changed by the capture of Vicksburg, made this charge ridiculous by saying he would like to send each commander a barrel of the whisky Grant got drunk on. But Gen. Wallace leaves out the alleged time. It was the half day of battle in which the confederates massed against the right of Grant's army, and attacked at daybreak, doubled it back on the center, gained the roads out, and imperiled Grant's entire army. During all that forenoon Grant was on Commodore Foote's gunboat, and when McClernand called for help there was no commanding general that could be reached. This extraordinary absence was that which gave rise to the explanation that Grant was drunk on a gunboat. Wallace says Grant reached the field where he and McClernand were at noon. Babeau says that Grant went aboard Com. Foote's flagship"before day-light," having been sent for by Foote, who was wounded and could not go ashore, and who wanted to tell him that he would have to go to Cairo for repair, and that he was "returning to his headquarters from the magazine gallop-o'clock, when he met an aide de camp gallop-him of the assault." | The assault had begun at daybreak. Greeley's history say Grant came on the field at about 3 p. m. The circumstance that Gen. C. F. Smith's assault and entry into the works was so late that his progress was stopped by darkness, makes

GRANT SOBER AFTER THE SURRENDER.

that in the Shiloh affair Grant stopped at

this the most probable time. The flushing of Grant's face, which Gen. Wallace tells of, when he found that a furious battle had raged all the forenoon, and that his entire right wing had been broken and driven back, losing guns and prisoners, while he was away, may have been consciousness of neglect and of responsibility for the sacrifice of 2,000 of brave men, as well as of resolve. But Gen. Wallace, in asserting that Hallock adviced Grant to fall back and intrench, and that Grant proved his teetotal soberness by etaying, introduces a new version of history.

Transplanting. From the New England Farmer.

There is scarcely any operation in gar-

dening where there is so much opportunity for the exercise of skill and good judgment as in transplanting. The skillful gardener will move his plants so that they will hardly receive any check in their growth, while the careless removal of plants or the choice of too dry weather, with subsequent neglect, occasions the loss of many thousands of plants every year, and much disappointment. In order to bear transplanting well, the plant should be in thrifty, growing condition, but not by any means "drawn" or "long-legged," as gardeners are wont to call such plants as have suffered from crowding or too rapid forcing under glass; they should be grown in sandy loom, which favors fibrous growth of roots, and should be well watered a few hours before moving, so as to have the roots moist when moved Then care should be taken to have the loam in which the plants are planted moist enough and warm enough to favor rapid growth; and if possible, they should be shaded from the sun and wind for a few days after transplanting, if the sun is hot.

DAKOTA NEWS.

DAKOTA'S DESOLATION. SUFFERING FROM THE LATE FLOOD.

PIERRE, D. T., May 9.-I have seen nothing here to change my formerly expressed conviction that the bulk of the suffering from the flood is confined to the territory between Yankton and Elk Point. There are three causes for this apparent immunity—the conformation of the country, the freedom from ice gorges and the more sparsely settled condition of the riparian sections above Yankton. There are no such huge bottoms as that in which ill-fated Meckling stood, though there are, of course, plenty of lands exposed to overflow. Higher bluffs and more of them predominate, and aimost all the towns, Springfield for example, are completely removed from every fear of danger from any deluga the Missouri could pour down. The ice does not appear to have gorged, either, so extensively, and where it did the lands overflowed were not of especial value or at all thickly settled. Not only are settlers scarcer than below, but they do not, except in epecial instances, seem of as a good a class nor nearly as well to do. This remark does not at all apply to Springfield, which is regarded as one of Dakota's banner towns in point of INTELLIGENCE, CULTURE AND WEALTH.

The farm houses are small, most of them built of logs or slabs, and of outbuildings there is a decided partiality noticeable. I have given the brighter eide of the picture, but do not imagine there is not a very much darker one. The losses by flood only seem small by comparison, and are bad enough even with all the favorable conditions mentioned. Those parts of Green Island and Franklin Bottome situated above Yankton suffered necessarily as badly as the rest of the same territory, of which I have already telegraphed at length. Further up the river we reach Bon Homme island, the property principally of Dr. Burleigh, of Yankton. The island is of a good many hundred acres area, and had many dwellings. The water swept over it as if it were the merest islet, and not only denuded it of houses and barns, but left a deposit of sand fully five feet in thickness, and utterly runted one of the finest growths of timber along the river. Mr. Kountz, a well-known steamboat pilot, and a son of Commodore Kountz, the noted boatowner and contractor, was living on the island with his family. His farm

HAPPENED TO BE THE HIGHEST there was, and fortunately for the lives of all about ten feet square of it remained uncovered by floods. On this meagre piece the family spent three days and nights, until finally rescued by boats from the Dakota side of the river. A family named Bates, consisting of a man, woman and two children, left their house with the avowed purpose of reaching the Nebraska shore in a small skiff. Mr. Lee, a relative of Mrs. Bates, told me that the quartet had never been heard of since the night of their flight, and he very much feared that all had perished. So many marvelous escapes had been reported, however, that he had not given up hope, notwithstanding the great lapse of time. This same Lee had to leave his house from a second story window in a small dugout, the water rising much more rapidly than he ever thought possible. In almost all cases, however, the river-more considerate than below-gave ample warning, so that a large proportion of the stock was driven to the hills and saved.

THE TOWN OF BON HOMME, on the east bank of the river is too high ever to have been in danger, and the Russian settlement near by, though partly overflowed, was damaged but little. I saw one sawmill which the ice had completely demolished, but had left the timbers and machinery in close of the inhabitants with whom I have an opportunity of conversing at the various landings the steamer has made to land supplies, of which she had quite a quantity on board, have proven very uncommunicative and seemed suspicious and sullen. One cannot help pitying them all, however, for the winter has been a terribly trying and severe one. Cut off by deep snow or swollen streams, both earlier and later in the season than ever before, from all commerce with the outer world, many if not all have been reduced to such straits for food that the flood could find but little save their dwellings to destroy, and so glad were the sufferers to see the huge snow-drifts and fields meit away and the icy fetters disappear from the river that they RECKED LITTLE OF THE MISCHANCES

the vanishing vexation brought with them. Remember, I am speaking now of the dwellers in the low lands along the Missouri proper, not of the hardy and prosperous settlers of the upper bench and highlands further back, who have done much and will do more to relieve their confreres. Nowhere, however, were visible such signs of rapid destruction as raged in the country further south. How it may be further up the Missouri I cannot say, but believe it may be safely asserted that except at East and West Pierre, and leaving out a large amount of cordwood destroyed, the damage has not been very much greater in this section than is consequent upon the breaking up of the river after every winter of usual severity. In many places on higher ground I saw farmers seeding. The ground, even the bottoms, now that the water has run off, is rapidly drying, and will soon be ready for the plow and the drag. The deposit has not been heavier than usual, while the channel of the river remains as it save the slight cuts which W89. are as certain on the Missouri as any natural acquence. Where prairie fires have passed the grass is already

TINTING THE GROUND WITH GREEN, and willow and cottonwood will in a few days be in the full glory of their vernal dresssince of moisture there is no lack, and the hot sun is rapidly warming the soil into vigor. Two months from now the damages done by the floods in the country on the east side of the Missouri from Springfield north to Fort Hall will be largely effaced, and the suffering as fully relieved as it can be with a decided moiety of the sufferers tending towards pauperism. On the west bank, so far as the Missouri valley is concerned, the same state of affairs may be said to exist. On our arrival at Fort Handall we found a repetition of woeful tales rife, while the early settlement opposite did not suffer very heavily, and those who needed food were immediately supplied from the fort, as were the sufferers on Peace island, a little way up the river. The Ponca, a somewhat considerable stream flowing into the Missouri about eighteen miles below Randall, has

AGREEABLY DISAPPOINTED those who know its characteristics, and gone out quietly, with slight infliction of loss. The Niobrara, or Running Water, also behaved very respectably; though, as it is a large stream Iraining many hundred square, miles of terri ory, the aggregate of damage done is far from slight. The tales of dire want on the part of the entire community come from the Kevapaca Sioux or Turtle Hill, emptying into the Niobrara fully sixty miles from the mouth, the course of the influent being a little north of east. Keyapaca, a town at the junction of the two streams, is distant across the country from Fort Randall about thirty-five miles, and yet supplies have been sent by Col. Andrews of the Twenty-fifth infantry, commanding at the post named, for more than 2,000 people. Full rations to the above amount in everything except sugar have been sent to Keyapaca for ten days, under charge of Capt. Quimby of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and it is estimated that fully as great a number of rations will be needed for sixty days; and as

THE DRAIN ON THE BESOURCES of the people has been very considerable, additional supplies will have to be forwarded from the depots down the river. Of course this can be readily done. At Peace island Col. Andrews issued 300 rations. The difficulties in reaching the sufferers on the Keyapaca can scarcely be exaggerated, as the whole country

intervening had been more or less overflowed, and the wagons sunk to their hubs in clay mud. Their condition was not consequent on the floods, though they of course dided evils. The unprecedented severity of the winter, with resultant loss of ptock and utter isolation from the basis of supply, had far more to do with the lamentable state of affairs than awollen streams or gorging ice. The people were reduced to the consumption of their seeds, even the sorghum seed not escaping. The few accounts which reached Randali represent a condition of absolute want and close approximation to starvation truly pitiable and lamentable. The poor fellows who reached the supply trains after a citter struggle through the

British China

SWOLLEN STREAMS AND DEEP SNOW enatched the portions allotted them, scarcely tarrying to thank the pitying officer who issued them, and rushed off to where their wives and children were waiting for the long craved sup-plies; this, too, in a region formerly fertile and favored from which last summer famine seemed as far removed as from any eastern valley or plateau. There are those who say the estimate of the number is too high; that there are not so many settlers in the Keyapaca val-ley, and that the maximum would not reach 2,000 men, women and children. They may be right, though the United States officers, being disinterested and officially trained to accuracy, are apt to come very close on a question of figures for governmental information. Granting that the number is too great, the degree of suffering no one disputes, nor the need for in-stant aid and comfort. Capt. Dayne, finding that bacon and other staple supplies were running short in the Randall commissary department, advised sending a courier to the nearest telegraph office with information as to the state of affairs and a requisition for needed articles. of food. His recommendation will doubtless be adopted and speedily attended to, and THE WANTS OF THE SUFFERERS

secured. As far as I learn from the necesearily imperfect data procured, the Keyapaca sufferers do not need as much aid from the nation at large as their fellows of the Missouri bottoms. The floods damaged property some, of course; but not to the extent elsewhere endured; and with the return of spring and the disappearance of the long-incumbering snow, farmers can get to seeding with hopes of a crop in due season. But, as stated, they have eaten the seeds in their extremity, and this want should at e supplied by national charity. Donations of clothing would not be amiss in many instances. wheat, oats and vegetable seeds for speedy planting are needed by these people. One teature of the floods between Yankton and Vermillion must prove serious, and that is the effect on the health of the communities when the water eventually goes off and the hot sun beats down with the power equal to that felt in regions far to the southward. It is feared the stench from the thousands of drowned cattle, hogs and horses, will be so overpowering as to render otherwise habitable localities PLAGUE-STRICKEN AND ABANDONED.

Malarial fever must of necessity abound, and the hardships of the last four weeks have not been the best preparation for resistance to insidious disease. Medicines, therefore, more especially quinine, could be donated with profit. So also could lumber for building, as the ice and water carried off much of the material which the householder can now but ill afford to replace. Shelter of some sort he must have ere another winter comes with its rigors. I make these suggestions, as many may be both able and willing to make donations of specific articles who would be unable to give equivalents in cash subscriptions. Nearly opposite Yankton agency, and about oighty miles above Yankton by river, we passed the steamboat Mende, of the Akin line. high and dry on one of the small river bottoms, seemingly little damaged, but fully three-quarters of a mile from the river, so that it is somewhat problematic whether she can be launched before next high water or not. The Meade was loaded last fall with stores for Rosebud agency, and was frozen in at the head of Peace island before the breakup. She was deserted by all but a lad, who stuck to her through all the vicissitudes of the flood, and is still on board. Nearly all of her targo was found in fair condition, and much o, it has been already taken out and hauled to the river bank for reshipment. PIERRE.

The actual state of affairs at Pierre being involved in doubt in the East, is on the Missouri river, it will not be out of place to have a reliable report West Pierre, the site of the old fur-trading post, is completely destroyed and its warehouses carried away. Northward from Fort Hale to within thirty miles of Pierre the primitive frontier is traversed and the hoat is often for hours out of sight of house, ranche or cabin. The datalogue of damages is the chief one, and no extensive losses of any other property than cattle are reported. There are, of course, here and there, a few acres of tillable and rolling bench land, but the majority of the country, as seen from the deck is characterized by a storile look. High, bare bluffs, with eleft coolies filled with cedar trees abound, and timpure to planty. Itself of the interest of the country.

her is none too plenty. Back of the bluffs and out of sight from the river the lands are as good as elsewhere, and largely settled upon, though with nothing like the density of population remarked below. From proprietors of wood yards along the banks I learned that the suffering this winter has been unprecedented, and people have been reduced to the direct straits for food. One of the prettiest locations along the whole stream is a little town named CHAMBERLAIN located near the mbuth of American creek on

the east bank. The inhabitants of the town have been so completely cut off from the outside world this winter, by the deep snows, that they have suffered many serious privations, while the farmers round about have endured hunger, cold and want. They have esten everything eatable. The resterated report of consumed seeds is again met with. No one seeing the people would for a moment doubt the veracity of their statements. They are haggard with long drawn out anxiety and gaunt with unsatisfied appetite. Applications for assistance were made by some of the settlers near Fort Hale at that post, but beyond temporary relief, Lieut, Blunt, commanding, had not till very lately authority to grant the requests made. The losses of cattle to which I referred above, though not enormous in the aggregate, are quite serious when the large percentage of deaths is observed. Mesers. Roseau and Walworth are the three heaviest cattle owners and raisers. Of, 3,000 heard alive last fall, it is doubtful whether 500

WALWORTH'S LOSS

is by far the greatest, as he owned fully 2,000 The poor beasts litterly starved to The herders cut off the tops of trees, head. hoping the tender bark and shoots would afford sustenance, but the quantity was too small or the quality innutritious, as the hope proved fallacious. Near the bank at which our boat lay Sunday night was a corral in which were 300 carcasses of steers, and the air was so tainted with the oder of decaying flesh that it was impossible to stay outside of the cabin in comfort. It is appalling to think of the sickness the putrifying bodies in the bottoms will breed, and there seems no way of escape or prevention open. Many of the poor brutes which managed to live through the winter and escape the floods have perished in the quicksands along the shores of streams and of the the main river. Devoured with thirst, they made straight for the water only to become helplessly mired in the treacherous footing, their struggles serving to sink them deeper, and thus die horribly and lingeringly. I have seen from the deck of the Helena, quite a number of cases of this latter mode of destruction.

Dakota News Items.

The Red River Presbytery met at Grand Forks on the 28th. The committee on church education reported a grant made to the church of Jamestown of \$1,000, and the church at Euclid of \$6,000. The report on home missions and supplies showed gratifying progress. Commissioners to the general assembly to meet at Buffalo were elecced as follows: N. C. Stevens, and H. J. ing of the Presbytery will meet in Fargo in

Wahpeton, Richland county seat, voted \$15,000 bonds for a court house.

All along the Northern Pacific from Fargo to Mandan, the reports are highly favorable for wheat.

An effort has been made by Mr. Wash-

twelve months to establish residence instead of six, under certain circumstances made general for the Northwest this season, on account of the snow and water embargo on travel. The commissioner was disposed to grant the request, and laid the matter lately before the secretary of the interior. Mr. Kirkwood, while wishing to do all in his power to accommodate the settlers, felt obliged to rule that the act did not admit of such a construction. The settlers, therefore, will not be given a general permission to have twelve months to establish a residence, but each one under the act can go to the land office with proof that, for climatic reasons, it was impossible to comply with the law, and he will be allowed the extra time desired.

Personal Paragraphs.

A young lady of Madison, Wis., received many anonymous poems of an amorous and flattering character. She finally submitted them to an intimate friend, a married lady, who recognized the handwriting as her husband's.

J. W. Simonton, on delivering his lecture on the Associated Press in San Francisco, had an instrument on the platform connected with a Washington circuit and the distance, 3,700 miles, was worked direct,-an almost unparalleled feat for a land circuit crossing a mountain range. Alexander III. has promoted to a captain

cy the young lieutenant who wrapped his own mantle around the wounded Czar just after the explosion. It was in this mantle that the murdered man was taken to the Winter Palace. "I have bought you a new cloak, "said the Czar to the soldier. "I shall keep the other." He has also given the youth a present of 1,200 rubles. Parnell is said to have become careless in

Iress and appearance during the present session of parliament. His once fresh, familiar morning suit of brown tweed is assuming a sere and yellow look, and a great change has came upon him since he first entered the house of commons, when he kept two horses in town, and was seen every evening in the row.

Several bright and enthusiastic young boys of Medina. N. Y., inspired by the daring deeds of Buffalo Bill, organized a company under the name of the Buffalo Bill Combination, and did their rehearsing in a barn only a short distance from a dwelling. At the third rehearsal they were trying to outdo Bill in his marksmanship and fired the contents of a pistol in a kitchen window, barely missing the servant girl. They were immediately arrested and taken before Squire Allen, who disbanded the troupe.

The spirit in which Mr. McCullough has departed to try his fortune on the London stage may be inferred from the brief speech that he made at the farewell dinner that was given in his honor at Delmonico's: "If I succeed I shall be grateful, but not unduly elated. If I fail I shall not be soured by dissapointment. My hope is that I may prove myself not altogether unworthy of the great kindness that has been shown toward me in America, and of the good will and good opinion that are so touchingly expressed on this occasion. A dispatch from London to the New

York Herald says: Mr. John McCullough

made his first appearance to-night at Dru-

ry Lane in 'Virginius' with emphatic suc-

cess. The house was crowded in every

part, and gallery and pit overflowing, while the boxes and stalls were filled with critics, prominent actors and actresess and of course nearly all the American colony of London with a contingent from Paris. Mr. McCullough's reception was extremely cordial and the applause throughout was frequently and at times enthusiastically. One of the most talked-about profession al beauties just now is Miss Florence St. John, who is playing "Olivette" at the Strand Theatre. Her portraits are every-where, and she is the cynosure of all eyes

Row, attended, often, by the by, by a cer-

tain noble duke, who, on dit, is responsible

for her costly toilets, which add a piquancy

to her bewitching beauty.--London Letter. At the circus in Washington a correspondent recently saw General Sherman, Ex-Secretary Sherman, Sir Edward Thornton and family, Senators Don Cameron, M. C. Butler, Conkling, Vest, Walker, Beek and McPherson, and nearly the whole of the French, Chinese and Turkish legations. The grandees," he says, "looked as happy as children; laughed at the silly antics of the clown, and cheered the baby elephant's grotesque performance. General Fitzhugh Lee, who made such a beautiful memorial speech in Atlanta two years ago, came from away down in Virginia with all his children to see the show.'

It is now charged that General Badeau's removal was secured by General Sherman, who is mad at some things Badeau says in his "Life of Grant." A well known army officer says: "Sherman is one of the men who keep getting madder and madder, especially when his anger is seasoned, as in this instance, with envy. Grant all the while has kept on saying hard things, which have dropped like chunks of lead into Sherman's heart. That life of Grant which Badeau is writing he hates as in some way a personal offense, an injury to himself. He is all the time correcting history, fighting the war over again in spots wherever he figured in it, as recently at Pittsburg Landing, as though he dreaded to have any history written except in his interest or from his standpoint.

The terrible John Stetson gets even with Ann Dickison in a very quiet way. He says; "Why she should be so 'down' on me I cannot imagine. Our relations were pleasant, so far as I know. The last time saw her in New York we had a bottle of viue together, and parted apparently on the best of terms."

Since 1827—half a century we may call it -ten of England's Prime Ministers have died. George Canning, Lord Ripon (for a few months), the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Earl Russell, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, and now Lord Beaconsfield. Of these, the only one who accepted the visit of a clergyman in his closing hours was Lord Grey. The Duke of Wellington, to whom all the world was a drill, doubtless would have, as a matter of regimental duty. had he not been suddenly taken away, and Sir Robert Peel may have a similar excuse But the others, though all loud declaimer. about the church through their political life lid not avail themselves of its consolation. t its close. The following paragraph is going the

counds of the press and ought to be stopoed: Miss Abigail B. Judson, sister of he famous missionary to Birmah, is still iving, at Plymouth, Mass., and passed her ninetieth birthday recently. She lives in the house in which her brother died, the front door of which has never been opened since his body was carried through it, and Miss Judson has ordered that it shall not be opened again except to let her own funeral pass out." The simple facts of the case are: First that Dr. Judson did Rowe, M. D., of Casselton. The fall meet- not die in that house; second, that his body was not carried through the door, and third, that he died at sea on the 13th of April, 1850, and was buried, latitude 13 north, longitude 93 east from Greenwich.

The world moves, and so does Potosi. Wis., usually a very quiet and sleepy village. But on Thursday, the 28 inst., it was thrown into a terrible state of excitement by a traveling patent medicine man, by the burn of Minnesota to have the act of March name of Lanark, slipping into the house of learning this lesson is to think before you 3, giving settlers on government lands Mr. Kinne and raising the devil with his spend.

(Lanark's) wife, from whom he had been parted some three years. When ordered out by Mr. Kinne he grabbed his wife about the waist, and carried her to the street, where, tripping her, he threw her backwards on a rough stone pavement, injuring her very badly, she all the time screaming at the top of her veice. The citizens then took the matter in hand and the gentleman escaped lynching by the the skin of his teeth. He was taken to the calaboose, and, singularly, allowed to quietly leave town Friday morning.

BETTING ON DEATH.

Extent of the Speculation in Insurance Policles in Pennsylvania-Whole Communities Engaged in the Disreputable Business-State Officers in the Meshes. The Philadelphia Press prints a six-column expose of the gambling in human lives as car-

ried on in that State under the wild-cat insurance system. It shows that such bare-faced speculation never was known; that it infests church and state, enters the school-room, reaches as low as the cradle and stalks boldly into the halls of justice; that even the executive chair is paralized by its seductive attrac-tions, and that the lawmaking power is really part and parcel of the evil itself. Careful investigation has developed the fact that there are 165 companies in that State actually engaged in the business. In addition to the old ine life insurance companies there are only eight that are entirely free from the speculative eight that are entirely free from the speculative taint—namely, the Fidelity Mutual Aid association of Philadelphia, the Mutual Benefit company of Philadelphia, the New Era Life association of Philadelphia, the Temperance Mutual Benefit association and the Odd Follows' Mutual Life Insurance company of Mont. rose, the Lake Shore Masonic Relief association of Eric, the Central Mutual Aid association of Lockhaven, and the Equitable Mutual Aid association of Glen Rock. The last two were organized within the last year. There are also three companies that profess to be a legitimate business—namely, the U. B. Mutual And society of Lebanon, the Home Mutual Life association of Lebanon, and the Keystone Mutual Renefit association of Allentown, -but these companies allow their policies after issue to be transferred to persons who have no insurable interest in the person insured, which is no legitimate and amounts to speculation. It is proven that in Suyder county alone 1.000 persons have either neglected or abandoned their former vocations, and are now engaged in the speculative TRAFFIC IN HUMAN LIVES.

most of them as agents of companies, others as officers, (there being eighteen companies in the county), and the balance as speculators that is, buying and selling policies. The result is hundreds of families, through their ef-forts to keep up their assessments on such policies, have been reduced to penury. Many of them during the past winter were unable to send their children to school for want of clothes. They are also unable to pay the merchants, who are compelled in many instances to lose accounts or take speculative policies and rick paying the assessments and recovering insurance to indemnify them for the moneys due them by this class of persons. A great many of these speculative subjects persist in living, and in consequence the merchants upon whom nolicies have been imposed are in financial distress. Mon holding public office and trusted positions are getting themselves into trouble by speculating beyond their means, and in their desperation using the public funds. The sheriff of an interior county is said to be in financial trouble, as he is carrying upward of \$100,000 on the aged and decrepit, and it is alleged that to enable him to carry this enormous sum of insurance he has made an inroad on the public funds to the extent of \$8,000 This officer is very much worried about the uncomfortable position in which it has placed him, and the state of his mind may be inferred from his own language, the purport of which is: "The beggare don't die fast enough." same state of affairs is shown to exist in several other counties—namely: Berlin, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, York, and Philadelphia. In York county a poor man, Louis Strayer, has risen to be worth over \$10. 000, made almost wholly by having policies issued on the lives of persons in questionable health and afterward transferred to himself. In Philadelphia a representative of a half doz when she appears in Regen street or on the en speculative companies has been found who boasted of having written \$35,000 in three days, who offered to insure a man's diseased and dying uncle, aged eighty-eight, to the amount of \$25,000, \$5,000 to be placed in the following companies: Commonwealth, State Capital, Local of Harrisburg, Augusta of Sunburg, and \$5,000 to be left to the

DISCRETION OF THE INSURER.

He guaranteed that there would be no rick in

it; that he would bring his own physician, who would make the examination "right" and then he sold a policy to the reporter for \$11 on one Mary Walker for \$1,000, the woman being a consumptive and not likely to last more than a month. Similar cases are mentioned from the other counties named above. Among the interesting incidents is that of a doctor insuring a patient under his charge, and an undertaken man whom he had been called to take a meas upe for a coffin. A son in one instance in-insures his dead father, and six instances have been brought to light where the insured have been murdered by those holding assignments of their policies. Some of these offenders have been brought to justice, but the so-called incuting them, though called to pay the policies that have been dyed deep with fraud and crime The managers have no funds at their disposal until the death or murder of an insured person causes an assessment, and in the 25 or 50 per cent of the policy retained by them consist their profits. The policy holders who pay the assessments are, of course, the losers, but as they, one and all, are expected to profit in turn by much the same methods, they pay the assessments for a while and in due time the company breaks up and the gamblers in human life, unsuccessful in one com pany, are usually quite ready to try their luck in another. Evidence is adduced showing that one of the companies—the Commonwealth has for its officers State Printer Hart and Edward Herricks, chief clerk in the auditor general's office, and that by permission it refers to Henry M. Hoyt, governor of the State; Hon. Wm. P. Schell, the auditor general; Hon. Samuel Butler, the State treasurer, and Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, ex-United States senator, the indorsement running as follows: "That it may be understood that the directory of this asso ciation will in good faith carry into effect all they promise, they have but to point to the names of the distinguished gentlemen to whom they have permission to refer." It is also demonstrated that there are syndicates of the State legislature formed in Harrisburg for the purpose of issuing policies upon the lives of diseased and dying old people, with a view of profit thereby. There is an old man living near diegersville, Lehigh county, named Hefferfinger, seventy years of age, a worn-out man. Representatives Sieger of Lehigh, Higgins and Schliecher of Schuylkill have ordered a policy on him. They have already 121d \$50 for other cases, Schliecher drawing the check. Other members are doing the same, but their names are for the present withheld.

Think Before You Spend Money.

Do you really need the article? It is probably a pretty article in dress, in furniture; but what solid benefit will it be to you? Or is it some luxury for the table, that you can as well do without? Think; therefore, before you spend your money. Or you need a new carpet, a new bedstead, or a dress, you are tempted to buy something a little handsomer than you had intended, and while you are hesitating, the dealer says to you, "It's only a trifle more, and you see how far prettier it is." But before you purchase, stop to think. Will you be better a year hence, much better in old age. for having squandered your money? Is it not wiser to "lay up something for a rainy day?" All these luxuries gratify you only for the moment; you soon tire of them, and their only permanent effect is to consume your means. It is by such little extravagances, not much separately, but ruinous in the aggregate, that the great majority of families are kept comparatively poor. The first lesson to lenra is to deny yourself useless expenses; and the first step toward

o., \$1 per month. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One month, postage paid. \$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid. 3.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both toreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address

RATES OF ADVERTISING

TRANSIENT: \$1.00 per inch-first insertion; 50 cents for second and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. YEARLY CONTRACT RATES: For contract rates apply at office, or send for "Advertising Card of Rates."

WEEKLY BATES: Locals 10 cents per line, per day, or 25 cents per line for six successive days without change. Write-ups in Laylor type, 15 cents per line, measured ten sixes to the inch.

BISMARCK, D. T., MAY 13, 1681.

TRAINS are again running regularly between St. Paul and Sioux City, and the blocaded mails are now all in, another [large installment having been received

Hold for Ensoll has been retained for cien ely the Star Route contractors, to in thich an expange infers that Bob holes to his benefiterat there is no

J. as P. ak, Wm. R. Carson and Jas. I'man have been arcested in Philahas for complicity in the Star Service t. Is. Casson was a contractor and the constitua biddeisi.

Fig. 133, was concluded on the 10th on i c flayes farm. Two hundred acres was . We no wheat and three hundred to oats. Luctrop was put in in most excellent shape, far better than last year.

DYER & HOWARD'S Journal of Music, 1 10.1shed at 5t. Paul, by Dyer & Howard, Las made its appearance. It contains sercraf choice preces of music and much in teresting reading. The subscription price 1. sixty cents per aunum, published year much is being added to the impormonthly.

Other arrests have been made of star er conspirace. Dorsey and assocites are certain to be indicted, and will Repair a specify to at. Suit has been commenced and how I order by one who worked up sentiment for mereasing and expediting service, five dollars per day and expenses having con promised.

from Minnesota, is proving to be a excer- and one of them will have occasion to lent material. He is a good lawyer, and cross to the west side of the river. is a man of high-toned honor, and ener- Two will terminate here, for a time at getic. He is of more than ordinary abil- least, but the St. Paul and Manitoba road. ity, and, during the two years he will will push on in a northwesterly direction serve under his appointment, will make on a connection with the Canadian Pacific en excellent reparation.

The following entries were made at the Largo land office during the mouth of April. Homesteads, 257, tree claims, 147 declaratory statements, 215; soldiers dechatgry statements, 35; cash entities, 142; final proof, 14 -embracing a tera crieage of 134,08) acres. This is what Lys local newspapers have done for that

It is believed that this week will prac-*.carry clear up the six per cent bonds. and that find, \$100,000,000 will have seen remembered for three and one-half per cents. This immense saving of interest has been secured through Mr. Windom's Policy without legislation, and without in any manaer distarbing the money mar-

MR. PHITTAKEW filed charges against (10). Ordway while he was absent in New York, with a view to impeaching his official integrity. The Governor momptly tact-them on his return, and appears to have the advantage of Mr. Pettigrew, so far as the Department; are concerned, in the continued contest between the Govecnor and the Delegate. Mr. Pettigrew l as also filed a protest against the construction of the territorial penitentiary at Loan Falls, on the plans prepared by the tovernor. He is very bitter, but insists that he does not want to "kill off" the Governor. On the contrary, he expresses | loans. a hope that he may live long enough to enable him to "get even" with "the gen- | tel outfits, and in the development of the tioman from New Hampshire," as he the country in various ways.

styles blun The Jamestown Apert mildly protests against THE TRIBON'S view of the legis-I dure and yet it the Alex man can get at the true inwardness of any honest man who was a momber of that legislature ne | yesterday published as being entitled to will find there was abundant cause for take out their final citizenship papers Geo. Loguer, and he were that even the Hay and Robert McKee here already which than he is to your contrary to he done so. Thomas P. Davis appears to convictions of a section of than once dur- have made his final proof in the United ing the seems to seems and States court at Fargo May 29th, 1877. Da-Insideration for invasores important to vid Stewart, Nov. 1st. 1877, and Robert The most sensible remedy, and the only safe, business charge of the Traill County Ban- sure and permanent cure for all diseases of the

legislature being made a question of traffic; and yet it is very well known that the entry of public lands. Proof must be contested cases were held back in antici pation of a bargain, and there is reason to believe that they were finally disposed of without much regard to the evidence although decided properly in the end, no doubt. THE TRIBUNE does not care to be admitted to citizenship upon proof of confinue this controversy, but should the service. But the court must act in his true inwardness of the legislature ever be case as well. The publication of these shown up much that is far from being facts being made now those interested creditable will appear. If to denounce a will have ample time to qualify themring formed for courrupt or bulldozing selves to exercise the right of suffrage bepurposes is to go back on one's party the TRIBUNE is likely to be frequently off.

BISMARCK.

Attention is being attracted to Bismarck now more than ever before, because of the assured early completion of the North Pacific railroad

A glance at the maps will show the importance of its position. It is located at the North Pacific crossing of the greatest river on the continent; and it is now very generally conceded that of the three Pacific railroads the North Pacific will be the most important. It runs through a far better country than either of the other roads: a country that is developing more rapidly than any other portion of the United States.

Attention is being diverted from bonanza mining to bonanza farming, and large fortunes have and will be made in buying and developing North Pacific land; and not a single case of loss, can be cited in this connection.

Until last year the Red River country attracted universal attention, but now the tide of immigration is passing on and the Shyenne, James and Missouri river valleys are receiving their share of those coming to make their homes in the west.

Settlement is extending up and down the Missouri river from Bismarck; and northwest of this city will be opened a country rivalling the Red River valley in all of its best qualities, and surpassing it in the "lay of the land" and strength of soil, while it has climatic advantages, lymg as it does in the track of the warm currents of air from the Pacific coast.

Every year the trade of this section is attracting greater attention; and every tauce of Bismarck. Within three years the North Pacific will be completed; and by the time of its completion, at least three other roads will make the battle right here for a share of the trade centering it Bismarck. Notion the west side of the river, but on the east side. These rouls will be the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, two lines in all probability; the Chlerge and Northwestern; and the St Gas. A. J. Lo and E, the ne . Schator Patal, Minne ap lis and Manitoba railroad

> at its crossing of the Saskatchewan. These things are just as certain to be as the sun is to ris, and set, or as water is certain to seek its level; and he who seeks to put money in a country where there is opporwithin the next half dozen years is short | advantages. sighted indeed if he doos not consider the advantages presented by this region before planting his means elsewhere.

most wanted. The soil produces No. 1 effects, and the law is as fixed as the hills. crops, and a greater return in bushels per | The causes exist that will make of Bisacre and in pounds per bushel, than in marck a city as important as any on the the Red River country; and the grain is Missouri River, and that, too, within the brighter. The competition afforded by the next ten years. Within that time it will Missouri river and the North Pacific strive with St. Paul as that city now, Paul. Mr. Garfield also has a warm corgives a better market than is enjoyed by strives with Chicago for the trade of the ner in his heart for the Northwest. So, any other portion of Dakota, while the Northwest. price of farm produce is enhanced still Postmoster General James has adopted grain of every sort. The wheat on the exa system to be used in opening and re President Hayes farm was sold at \$1.25 conding bids for mail service that makes por bushel and the oats sixty cents, while thapethan with big after being filed in potatoes are worth \$3 per bushel. How in some good, solid work for the public department impossible. It is believed long this sine of affairs will continue is a good. that a nough collusion between clerks in matter of conjecture, of course, but the viceor rac office and ring bidders lower high prices for firm produce have been . This has bids have frequently been sub maintained since the settlement of the silented for those previously put in, when country eight years ago. Besides the twas necessary to bid lower or safe to quality of the wheat is such that it comthigher in order to get the contract mands ten cents more per bushel in any n...rket in the world than the wheat grown in more southern buitudes.

Money is wanted for investment in business blocks and dwelling houses for rent; and for four years to come a return of at least twenty per cent per annum can be relied upon from investments in this line. Money is wanted for loans upon the real estate of the industrious and frugal farmer; for loans upon city property by mechanics willing to pay interest for a few years, but not able to pay the high rents now demanded, and on investments of this character ten to twelve per cent. can be realized on from five to ten year

More money is wanted in hotels and ho-

Men industrious and men of means are wanted. The first to develop the country and the latter to encourage the work.

A FURTHER examination of the records shows that of those whose names were Himself and conditioners. Think of a leg- Macmide Nov. 30th, 1889, are the only the action of Mr. Garfield in his withislature passing bulls over a governor's ones in addition to those named above drawal of the New York nominations, veto and then straightway passing sup who have taken out their final papers in and insists that Garfield's course will lose plementary bills to care the very defect, the courts of this county, and until final New York to the Republicaus. The anti-

serve on juries, or make final proof in the made, and the court must issue a certificate before aliens are entitled to the rights of citizenship. Where the alien served in the army of the United States he need not have declared his intention but may fore the next general election. Under the registration law the evils existing in the past may be remedied. And if we expect to build up confidence in Bismarck and its future we must protect the dearest of all rights of American citizens—the right of suffrage.

There may be other cases, like that of Mr. Davis where final proof has been made elsewhere, which the records of this county do not show.

THE Council is considering the question of salaries to be paid the city officers during the ensuing year. Before determining what to pay would it not be well to consider the question of revenues-what amount can be raised by taxation, and what amount by the license system? Of course, any necessary expense for the protection of society or property will be justified; but Bismarck's resources ought not to be taxed for any fancy purpose. Those who guard the city or its interests ought to be paid according to the value of their service or the time spent. Good men ought to be employed by the city as watchmen and on the police force, and paid well for it, too; but is there reason why the salary of the City Attorney should be raised from \$600 per annum to 8900, and all other officers be paid the same figure, as some have proposed?

The people will some of these days begin to take an interest in public affairs, and begin to ask why certain expenses have been incurred. Capital has been invited to come in and build up the city and develop the country; but the first question capital raises is as to taxes. Have they become oppressive, or are they likely to become so? Is money raised by taxation faithfully applied? It is men who mean business that are wanted now, and they will very naturally ask if our public affairs are administered on business principles.

Communities as well as individuals having poor credit labor under great dis advantage. If too many officers are employed, and their pay made higher than the city can stand, will not the paper of the city beso depreciated as to almost destroy its value? And will not the burmore of actual pay.

There are things almost as important as the salary of city officers for which prowill be possible to secure lawns and a

It does not need a prophet to forecast its Farmers to develop the country are future. Certain causes produce certain

As the full-grown man rises above dicker more by the namense local demand for in jack-knives and marbles, and gets down to solid business, so Bismarck ought to get above the mere work of providing place and pay for a few, and put

Give us city improvements that will for investments.

THE star route from Bismarck to Keogh cost only \$125,000 per year under the old ring system. One postal pouch seems to have constituted the messenger's outfit; but he made good time for a pony express -three hundred miles in sixty-four hours. The messenger expedited the business, and the contractors pocketed the swag.-Proncer Pross.

There is enough of sensation in the star service business without resorting to downright lying concerning it, and the TRIBUNE regrets to see the truth so terri bly mutilated by so respectable a journal as the Piencer Press. The Bismarck and Fort Keoga route was increased to a daily and expedited to sixty-five hours. Tahighest price paid was \$70 000 per annum. This was subsequently reduced to | \$69,050 by terminating the route at Mac-City instead of at Fort Keogh. The compensation was still further reduced by reason of the contractors' failing to make the time required of them, the reduction reaching 11 some instances \$12,660 per quarter. In winter the average time has been mout six days, two weeks, even, sometimes having been consumed 'ia making the trips. The mail is very large, averaging not less than 800 pounds, sometimes reaching 500 pounds daily.

THE stalwart element throughout the

of the right of a member to a seat in the no alien is entitled to vote, hold office, and it is believed that a very large major ner, published at Hill City, Trail County, ity of the party—in New York even—will sustain the President. Gov. Hendricks (Democrat) thinks there will be a com- ests. promise, but thinks the President should make no more concessions. The Blaine and anti-Grant Republicans unqualifiedly indorse the President. The preponderance of sentiment is surely with Mr. Gar-

> Even St. Louis suffers by Bismarck's rise to the most important city on the Missouri River. All freight bound for Montana and the great Northwest now comes via the North Pacific and Bismarck. Apropos, the Sioux City Journal of the 12th says: "There does not seem to be much freight offering at St. Louis the six per cents have already been exfor Benton this spring. The Dakota tended at three and one-half per cent. came up with a small third of a trip for Another call has also been made for five Benton, and the Rucker without any to per cents. speak of. The current of far Northwest trade seems to be cutting a new channel somewhere." The Journal might have added that the new channel is cut at Bismarck.

It is eight years to-day since the senior TRIBUNE man arrived at Bismarck and arranged to establish the paper, which appeared a few weeks later; and during all these years the Tribune has never missed an issue, or failed to put in its best licks for Bismarck and the country tributary to it. Others have tried to build up rival papers, and have retired in disgust; but the TRIBUNE has lived struggied at times, but, on the whole, prospered, and is now as fixed as anything in business can be. The few who would block its progress might as well attempt to stay the current of the mighty Missouri. The daily is a success.

and Yankton. The grocers have advertised that they will hereafter close their places of business at 8 o'clock each evening, except Saturday, when they will be kept open an hour later. In Bismarck, a new era in the only metropolis of the orders for several thousand dollars' worth | Great Northwest, by issuing daily .- Lake of goods are often given and filled after 9 | Superior News. o'clock for a boat or transportation outfit, which, perhaps, is to leave the same night or early next morning. Over one-third the business of Bismarck merchants is transacted after six in the evening.,

THE Republican papers of the land, excenting the Inter Ocean and Globe-Democrat, and an occasional smaller concern among the stalwart organs, stand for the President in the contest forced by Mr. Corkling. The following from the Chicago Tribune is a fair sample of Republi-

It is the fable of the wolf and the lamb over aguin. The Prosident is accused of an attempt to buildoze senators because he has refused to dens of the tax-payer be increased be- be buildozed by Senators-refused to surrender cause of it, while those employed would a right as old as the constitution. * * In reto better off with less of promise and bisting the Conking caucus the President is not only defending his appointment prerogative, but takes occasion to say: ichting the battles of the Republican party.

T. P. DAVIS, whose name appears in vision should be made. Complete fire the list of those not naturalized, published protection, for instance. To gain this yesterday, took out his final papers of citsome water system must be adopted, izenship May 29th, 1877. The object of With an abundant supply of water it the publication of the list was not to stir up the past but for correction in the futhore certain growth of shade trees, not ture, and if any injustice has been done tanity to double and trebble investment to speak of reduced insurance and other others The Tribune desires to make correction. In the make-up of the article the The city fathers of to-day are list of names became transposed and the laving the foundation for a great city. first should have appeared in place of the

> Mr. MITCHELL, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, has a son at Grand Forks: Mr. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy, a son at Falgo; Secretary Windom, a nephew at Fort Yates; and Mr. Blaine, a son at St. all things considered, Dakota is pretty well lixed for sympathy, so far as the present Administration is concerned.

FARGO has prospered beyond any city in the Northwest during the past two years because of its live newspapers. Every man who has invested in printer's ink has gained immense returns. The give laboring men work, and make the persistant advertisers in every instance city attractive to the eyes of men looking are successful. Bismarck will grow in proportion as it adopts the same means.

THE Jamestown Daily Alert has been sued for libel, and is proud of the notoa larger sum is not claimed. The plainhifts attorneys are Allen & Dodge, and the defense has retained Judge Goodrich.

SENATOR CONGER took strong ground n the caucus in favor of the administration and against Senator Conkling. Mr. Conger will not be so ponderous as Mr. Conkling, but it will not need a great ef-Mr. Conkling in keen sercasm.

ME WIN ON has saved two and onehalf per cent interest on \$195,000,000, without distarbing in any degree the basis so interests of the country, and the eat. to expense of tenewing or continuing | gatives for family use. They are the product of the bonds will not amount to \$2,000.

THE TRIBUNE is not after any one in the citizenship matter. It published the record as it found it without omitting or adding any name, hence good will grow out of the publication if those interested icarh the law and comply with it.

THE Postmaster General has disconthe ued star and steamboat mail routes, saving to the government \$75,000 per ancountry, as was to be expected, denounces hum. From indications yesterday a fight will be made on the steamboat service between Bismaack and Fort Benton.

E. D. Barker has assumed editorial and

Dakota. He promises to eschew politics. and labor for North Dakota and its inter-

JUDGE KIDDER lost \$15,000 worth of property by the flood at Vermillion. The Judge thinks he can stand it, however, as he is blessed with good health and his friends add, a vigorous brain.

GARFIELD scores a point in his contest with the Stalwarts. Stanley Matthews, reported adversely by the committee, was confirmed by one majority. Mr. Robertson will also be confirmed.

One hundred and seventy million of

And Still They Come.

The Bismarck Daily TRIBUNE is at hand, presenting a very neat and newsy appearance. It is a specimen of Lounsberry's energy, and will doubtless be a successs -Jamestown Herald.

The daily TRIBUNE at Bismarck has ap-

peared. It is a live, go-ahead, all at home journal, such as you might expect from Col. Louisberry and his partner, Mr. Jewell. Success to it say we. - Tower City

The Daily Tribune made its bow to Downs. Congo Haley and J. G. Patis, all of Burkeigh Co., D. T., and nost obtocaddress to it 198th. It is a fine column. the people of Bismarck and vicinity on April 26th. It is a five column, four page paper, and announces itself as forlows:

"Henceforth and forever the Bismarck daily TRIBUNE will appear. It is an institution founded to meet the requirements of a prosperous and enterprising Ir must be getting dull in Sioux City | community, and will strive in every particular to merit the support which is necessarydor its success. Identified as THE TRIBUNE has always been with the growth and prosperity of Bismarck, it now marks

The Bismarck daily TRIBUNE has made its appearance, and is with pleasure placed upon our exchange list. A small but meaty publication, containing telegraphic reports, a live local department D. S., No. 329, filed June 25, 1985 11. and an editorial page of a very readable character, and taken altogether is a credit to the publishers, the city in which it appears and the territory. A noticeable and commendable feature of the newspaper, is its disposition to great and exect justice and fair dealing in public affai. and treating of public men; and also its independence. The first mentioned characteristic is manifested in a well prepared article in reply to the attack made by a few unscrupulous territorial papers upon for the 1 2 4 Co. 5 E Co. 5 E

"It seems singular that they should be no his it choose a time, when he is doing the most for Dakota, for their words of defamation. Dakota warts men from every station in life and from every country to come and aid in developing her resources, and it is lowed to make the large of a shame that it can be said that a disposition exists among some of our people to injure by every possible means those invited, if they come with federal commissions or with aspirations for office."

Its independence, without which no pa per can succeed, is shown by its comments upon the action of a certain firm The Territory of Delota to t which withdrew its patronage because a report was made of a certain fracas happening at the store of the advertiser. The firm is politely informed that when they undertake to dictate to a newspaper what should and what should not appear moits one we after work such see columns they are entirely out of their!

Trueulency upon the part of a new-paper never accomplishes more than temporary advantage, while it invariably places the journal in an uppleasant position. from which it is difficult to depart .-Black Hills Pioneer.

> An Insano Menterant. | Putsburg Tel 2 10a |

Lieut. John Conline, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, came to this city last evening for Fort Worth, by the 6:30 train on the Fort Wayne Railroad. He had not been well for some time, and on 2x6 poles and well racked to the was on his way to Washington for med- | Proceed by the drop more of the way to Washington for med- | Proceed by the drop week. The washington for medriety thus attained. The damages are as- leal treatment. He behaved strangely on being a tout of any lot riety thus attained. sessed at \$1,000, and the Atest regrets that the cars, but was not violent. At the Union Depot he showed evident signs of City Engineer. Street Conversion insanity, and was throwing his money Gounce where daily a shall w about lavishly. The depot police took him to the Central Hotel, where he took a room, and remained quiet until after the and chicken, sach i each sold not be midnight. Then he began to demolish distarted. the furniture, and threw his clothing out the Bish FOW of The Note Constant of the window, saying he wanted to dry them on the telegraph wire. He was! brought to the Central Station at 5 o'clock fort on his part to become the equal of | this morning. At times he was quiet enough, but every hour or two he would rave again, imagining he was fighting indians. At noon he was sent to the West Penn Hospital for treatment.

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best, of all pur long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations proves them the best and most effectual purg tive Pill that medical science can devise. Bern purely vegetable no harm can arise from the use. In intrinsic value and curative powers do other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will emplay them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, search ing and effectual, they are especially indupted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and care if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathactic is required.

The most sensible remedy, and the only safe.

Mentect Page

liver, bleed and stomach, including hillions for iver, bleed and stomach, including hillions for vers, fever and ague, dumb ague, jaundice, dys-pepsia, &c., is Prof. Guimette's French Liver-Pads, which cures by absorption. Ask your druggist for this noted cure, and take no other, and if he has not get to or will not get it for you, send \$1.50 to French Pad Co., Toledo, Onio, and they will send you one pestpaid by return mail.

LETTER-LIST.

IST OF LETTERS, remaining uncalled for Lin Bismarck (D. T., postoffice for week suding May 12, 1881. Burkhart Miss Annie McKennedy David B

Londman John Lewis L D 2 Comstock Geo Carlin James A Davidson E Murphy Walter Nauck Chas, 4 Parker Frank W Dale John Davis Richard 2 Rourke Frank S Wolch Kate Williams Witham Gannon Thomas L Harner D G 2 Hulbert Chas W Howksley F H

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised." advertised."
C. A. Lounsberg, P. M.

Prof. Guilmette's name is a household word in France, and so it should be for he is the inven-tor of the French Kioney Pad, which has per-formed such wonderful cures in diseases of the

LAND NOTICES.

Notice of kinal Proof.

Kidneys.

L AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. 1., April 16, 1881. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make thing proof in support of 1 is object, and seeure dual entry thereof at this office co. the 21st day of May, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m

Thomas McGowan. Beclaratory Statement No. 233, filed July 12. 1850, for the awig of Sec. 24, Tp. 15° ... Range 59 w, and pames the following as his site sees to grove his continuous residence to a red enti-vation of said lead, viz: John While Monroe

Notice of Final Every. * NO 6 1 (c L. & Bismarck, D.) . April 28.

Laborator Ford's given that the Plowingport of life (it and se-turble onless). Menday, attractive kilom, viz. Tise't t CO'Sher,

Deeb, story See at out No 226 med. April 29, b bektord and the Kings (Co. D. T., and P. O address John A. Pak Pregister

Notice of Final Proof AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May Notice is perchy given that the following

make heatler has ablunotice of a.s. in ation to make heat proof in support of his time and seerie Come Attacher of at the one of men the 14th day of April, 1881 at 11 o'cre . m. vi. Peter M. Bekford.

range 78 west, to prove his continuit. d Thurston, Machiel White W MIGHTSH, BELLINE Authory Winker of

in die mai proof a raar No. 165 for the late tracted

A300 (F11)

eard land.

LEGAL: TILBRITORY OF DAROL Charlette L. McNeurick fendant You are hereby summore:

swet the componint in the a copy of which is herewith serviced to serve a copy of your and to serve a copy of your asset. en up our out at sall sinds the city of Bismarck, in the co end to colory at neward is not for the Service of this is not to the Coast for the rel class or c

Dued March 7, A.D. 18-1 W1 Plaintiff's Attorn ys onso ick, P. T

City Grain once. The Cuy on Mottle Civer it

40, 42, 11, 45, 45, 30, 21, 51, 71, 11 Por enried to him walt.

oidewalk upon the applications upon the bound pant of the love, he's frontings and data to be

Resolved I'l st I' is repo'n on in published the Bismarck M. T. Mog it cost.

A SA FISHER, Wholesa's Donlar in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Main st., opp. Sher can House.

Sole Agent for Val Blatz' Milwankee Fremium Expert Lagor Boer.

FLOUR, FEED, and BAKERY. No. 18 North Third Street.

An Explanation Wanted at to who is Boss of the Agency Indians.

[Special Correspondence of the Tribune.] Had He the Right?

FORT YATES, D. T., May 5.—Quite a ripple of excitement was caused a few days ago by the sudden departure of Run-ning Antelope from Standing Rock | American Exchange Nat. Bank. New York. | First National Bank, Chicago, Merchants Nat. Bank. St. Paul. Agency, with a commission from Gen. Carlin, post commandant. It is claimed that the Indian was sent away without the knowledge of Father Stephan, the Indian Agent, and that he, being responsible for the Indians at the Agency, sent several policemen after Antelope to bring him back, until he could have an explanation of the cause of his leaving the Agency without a pass. The policemen followed the ambulance in which the Indian was being conveyed as far as the Cannonball, but were unable to overhaul him. Licut, Brewer had the Indian in charge, and, even if the police had caught up to him, they would have been unable to bring him back. Father Stephan feels quite indignant over this move of the fort communicant, whose only explanation is that he had higher authority for his action. The Indian Agent claims that such a proceeding is an insult to the department, and it is said that he has telegraphed to Washington to find out why the beginnent did not notify him of the matter, he feingheld responsible for his Ir drans, and having had no previous notice from higher authority that leave of a sence vas wanted for Running Antelope. Stephan claims that Carlin had no more right to order one of his Indians to go to Buford than he (Stephan) would have to order a soldier from Fort St. Paul Fire and Marine 558,483 00 Yates to go to Bismarck. It being claimed that Gen. Carlin had no authority for this action, advices from Washington regarding the matter are anxiously loooked for.

There are now at the Agency about 2,600 Indians. Father Stephan has given

out 243 farms, ranging from two to ten acres each, and extending up the river as far as the Cannonoall. The Indians are all working nicely, and at least 1,200 acres will be cultivated by them this year. An Indian farmer would be a novel sight for an old Variabler. One was seen not long since painting potatoes. He had nothing that he breech-clout, and had a is uml rica strapped on d is bare back nome er as to keep the star's rays

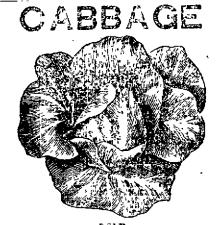
INDIANS AT WORK.

On Indian is naturally lazy, killer, in hein, as cool about everyg a so-state. Dong Soldier, the est inden in Lakota, is on a sixty lays voit o Fort Berthold. The agent signal togated of him, thrue is a lazy dog, an action had example for his peo-He. His and in so large that a hat has never yet occasiound large enough to fit TO STATE BLEE'S CAMP

was here a feet their ago, and stated positively the the cold manded not intend to surrender, the world like to come to Standing It to see his sister and niece, but his age of being hung by the Govern ment short the surrouder, stimulates his roaming and witton. It is also learned from this I is a that some of the young men from Wort Point and other agencies are leaver z and an their way to join the old chiestam. The report that the Indians now at Buford who recently surrendered are to be fransferred to Standing Rock Agency is received with regret. It is be evolunat the Government will make a miscike by this move, as the influence of the savage is not good upon the half or shoot. At present the Agency Indians the comparatively industrious; but this new importation will loiter about the Agram and say to those at work: "What's life use of working? See us. The Government gives us our radions, and we do now 1. If we should work we would get a . . . ors." That is the kind of logic to visual use, and an Indian, being note any way, will a cognize its force. A sea site against for the Fort Buford in I was a sald by the most feasible way of dispose g of the real Next Tuesday as slaunt former law, and but bend of cattle will be all to These exents even every two week, at 1, met considerable interest. The increasionship their own tattle, the room to to doing it that is

Carried Annual Control of the Contro Fig. 5 of the State of the Stat Restores de ler selve female hust. The only were ented is many in the merket. Every lath is invited to semi-address for cricular went fire. Titler & 40, 110 Race St., Cincipal and the control of the co

povel afterest cru.



Sent by express to any point in North Dakota; also the fluest strictles of Seed Potatoes. Or

HOUSE PLANTS Carefully and promptly filled. Also, Shrubbery of every variety. Address

WYMAN ELLIOTT, Minneapolis, Minn. BANK

WALTER MANN, Pros't, G. H. FATRCHILD, Cash'r St. Paul, Minn. Bismarck, D. T.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Dakota. Bismarck, Paidup Capital \$50,000

DIRECTORS: WALTER MANN. G H FAIRCHILD, HR PORTER. ASA FISHER, DAY EISENBERG.

Correspondents:

Collections made and promptly remitted. Drafts on all principal cities of Europe. Interest on time deposits. Agency for sale of passenger tickets to and from Europe by several of the principal lines of steamboats.

INSURANCE

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Connecticut.	\$ 1,483,000
Liverpool, Lo	ondon and Globe. 29,000,000
	859,000
La Confiance	· 5,660,0 00
Hamburg M.	gdelairg 833,000
Hamburg Br	
	2,619,006
49tf	F. J. CALL, Agent.

INSURANCE

In the Pelioning Companies:

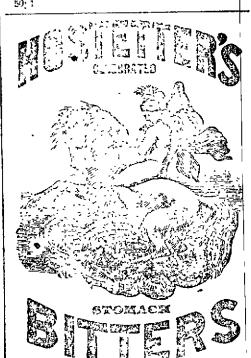
81,361,948 00 Springfield -Western, laronto - / 1,150,542 00 - 811,673 00 Firemen's Fund -608,803 00 Star of New York American Central 550,296 00

85,042,045 00

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent.

DR. S. SHIBEE'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY Gives Instant Relief, and is an Infallible CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, \$1.00 per box, prepaid, by must. Samples sent free to Physicians and all sufferers, by Neustaedter & Co., Eox 3146, New York

City. Sole manufacture's of ANAKESIS



With the convulsing, spasmodic tortures of fever and ague and bilious remittent, when flostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real chrative of malarial fevers, will cradicate the cause of so much suffering. No less effective is this benignant alterative in cases of constipation, dypepsia, liver complaint, rhenmatism, and general deb lity and nervous weakness. For sale by all dauguists and deniers generally, 5071

Sale by all dauguists and deniers generally, 5071 Why Suffer Needlessly

TRY G. H. HENNING'S FOR THE HAR.

Keeps the sculp tree from dandrud, the hi Keeps the scalp tree from animical, the average method and the lits highly recommended a a bit restorer and is the best har dresser in the world. Foresale by W. A. Hollemback, W. H. W. Comer, and at Fort Lincoln by

PIOUTHFUL VIGOR, Lost Energy, Nervous Debility, Lost Hopes, Indiscretions in Youth Positively cured, Rubber goods for \$1 or \$4 per doz. Send stamp for circular.

Dr. JAMES,
20y1 204 Washington St., Chicago, Hi



D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

31 Smcow

J.C.VAUGHAN GARDENERS TOOLS

Mrs 100 122 Banday fr. A

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONTRAST! While other Baking Powders are largely ADUL YERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,



has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from Rast to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

STEELE & PRICE Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special

Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis. \$500 REWARD



ave already been sold in this country and in France ;ev-ery one of which has given per-fect satisfaction and has per-formed cares eve-time when Beed recording to

Prof.

We now say to the afflicted and doubling ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of That the Pad calls to care. This creat Remedy will flowling and Permanently one Lumbego, Lance C.ck. S. i. ica. Gravel, Diabetes. Droney. Bright's Disease of the Kidneys Incontins ce and retenting of the Urine. Inhemation of the Kidneys. Chanch of the Badder. High Colonea Urine. Pain in the Back. Side or one. Nervon-Weak, ess. and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urine. Organs, whether continued by privite diseases or of creates.

15.124.135. I you are vinering from Female Weakness, i ment her, or my disease of the Riddeys, Bladden, or trainer Organs.

XOU CAH BE CUSED!

YOU CAN BE CURED!
Without swallow ng naucous medicines, by

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD.

Which cures by Absorption.

Ask your detignet for Proc. Quimetre's French
Kidrey Pad, and take no other. If he has not
got it, send 32 and you will receive the Pad by eturu mail.

cturn mail.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PROPIE.

Jadge Buchanar, Lawyer, Toledo, O., says:

One of P. of. Gurimetta's Frenca Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three week's time. My case had been given up by the best doctors as incurable. Our tag all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money.

George Vetter a. P., Toledo, OA, says: I suffered to three years with Semilea and KP ney Disease, and often had to go about on cratches, I was entirely and parameterity cand after wearing Prof. Gailnotte's French Kidney Pad four weeks

weeks Equic N. G. Stott, Sylvinia O., writes: I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright! Distass of the Kilneys. For weeks at a time was unable to get out of hed; took berries of menicine, but they gave me only temporary refiel. I were two of frof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and now I know I am entirely

Photosix weeks, and now I know I am entirely cared.

Mrs. Hellen Jerome. Toledo, O., says: For years I have been confined a great part of the time, to my bed with Lucorrhou and finale weekings: I wore one of Cullmette's Kidney Packs and was cured in one month.

H. B. Creet, will see grover. Findlay, O., writes: I I. . . (I I ky ars with rame back and in the control of Prot. to promember creed by we had for one Prot. to protess kidney Pris.

P. Koesing, M. D. Driggist, Lowers, and Indian with residue one of the rost ones we are said I received in me brushe inom it than another if evel as C. . Fact the Pros. give better general satisfaction rate any Kibey remedy we ever

Have & Shoom ker, Diragusts, Hamilton, M.S. We reworking partiether in your Pac-

FITS EPILEPSY

FALLING LICKNENS Permanently (ured -- No humbug-by Permanently tured.—No humbur by one mondisumenced in 60017. A 227% of clear test factible bit factors described factible bit factors described factors will do a live claim for mean we will send them by made postpaid, a free Friell fox. As Dr. Conting is the only physician that has ever and this disease tispecial analy, and is to our knowledge flourands have been permanently on the optimise a mercanapart can be every nuceustes a permument cus in twip ed. All suffices should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Time for pures box, \$3.00. or 4 boxes for \$10.00 se to by mail to any part eithe United States or Carada, on receipt of plice, or by express, \$6.00 D.1 Address

ASH & ROBBINS. 300 Failton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are unxious to be ensed should try Dr. ELESSAFRE d'elebrated Consumptive l'owders. These powders are the only preparation known that will cur Consumption and all diseases of the Threat and Langs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no nambug, we will forward to every stalence by mail, portpaid, a free trial

We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative towers. If your ife is worth saving, don't aday in giving these how does a trial as they will surely cure you. Tree for large now \$3.00, so 1 to day part of the United States or Caunda, by mail, on receipt of price. Add. ess.

ASH & ROBBINS. 360 Pulton St , Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling
goods of E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 18 Barclay St.,

New York.

Send for their Catalogue and terms.

1671

RARE BOOK is the Genuine 6th and 7th A RARE BOOK is the Genuino of Market, Rooks of Moses. (English print). 405 pages, 42 plates. Also, over 500 Rare Books. Price list for stamp.

J. G. Stauffer.

Palmyra. Penna. Palmyra, Penna.

MISCELLANEOUS

Popular Monthly Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,

In the City of Louisville, on TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1881. These drawings occur monthly (Sendays excepted) under previsions of an Act of the General assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

The This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions: 1st-That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal. 2d--Its drawings are not trandulent. The company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

MAY DRAWING. 20 Prizes 500 ech 10,000 20 Prizes 5300 each Approximation Prizes \$2,706 5 Prizes 200 each, 1500 9 Prizes 100 each,

1,969 Prizes, Whole Tickets \$2. Haif Tickets \$1. 27 Tickets \$50. 55 Tickets \$100. Remit Money or BOOK Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. N. Ston raman, Courser Journal Building, Lenisville, Ky., or T. J. Commerford, 309 Broad-way, New York, 1791

GET THE BEST!



LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price. Guaranteed Unequaled OPERATION,

economy, DURABILITY and

workmanship. Improvements and Conveniences found in

no others. Always Peliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE. For Sale in Every City and Town



Propaged from the closicst Vivilia authority coloring, prisoner also a close a close a close to the parents of the parents of

Wiffed Tank is the factor of the first their period to make their period to the factor of the factor Banefilecare ity DIR A CARREST, Molers of Lipsija lend Course Cre in Pain

ing Powder, etc., Children and the Louis. Send for our Edity SECOND last (malled).

Too ou art necessary and less the number of The first of the f CAME RATE PLANTS TO THE ST.

are the largest in Ambrica. 를 Peter Henderson & Co,팀 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

Our Greenhouses forvering & acres in Class)

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Hlustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881, Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send of your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.

227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. - % 12 CEMPLE'S SCOTON SALLY NIE

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Prepared from Topacron, det store the extracts. Warranted to care, seed, descriptions and all its assessible stragging she as I non-noise, one, and improves the wool, 75 cents per gallon. 23% garlone with dip led succep. For circulars ad-dress T. SE MF1.E. 41m3 39% West Main St., Louisyide, Ky. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sweet & Stoyell, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, CHOP HOUSE, No. 11 North 4th Street,

BISMARCK, D. T. Lands Located Bought and Sold.

Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title to all lands and town property in Burleigh County furnished. We have the only complete set of abstracts in the county. Contested land claims before the local and General Land Offices made a specialty.

T. J. MITCHELL,

MANDAN, D. T. Buys and seils deeded and Railroad lands on buys and sens decreted and trained saids on commission; selects and locates Homestead, Pre-emption and True Culture claims, and contracts for breaking and planting trees on tree claims; lave complete township plats of all serveyed lands west of the Missouri River on the Missouri Division of the North Pacific Railroad.

Soldiers' Additional Homesteads And Sioux Half-Breed Scrip Furnished at Reasonable Rates

to parties who prefer to perfect title to lands without resiling thereon. Can also farnish, at

Certified Scrip which can be used in payment for Pre-Emption Lands the same as money. Correspondence so

Bismarck and Ft. Buford STAGE AND EXPRESS

U.S. MAIL.

Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and intervening points Sundays. Wednesdays and Fridays at
8 a.m., making the full trip in five days
Stages will leave Fort Buford on same days as
from Bismanck, at 6 a.m.
For express, freight or passage apply to

FOHN LEASURE,

Agent, at J. W. Raymond & Co's, or to
LUIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford

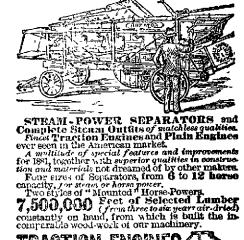
BUY BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.



Battle Creek, Michigan, (

THRESHERS.

Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers. Most Complete Thresher Factory | Established in the World. | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848 | 1848





BOLLAR & YEAR.

Trees of the Est Total Barrers will be sunt tree plants of the loss of the

Opposite Post Office.

SAMPLE ROOM

Bogue & Schreck's.

Open Day and Night.

MEALS at ALL HOURS.. Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

LUMBER

WHOLESALE Building

MATERIAL

We can supply anything used in the construction of a Building. Write US. c. s. weaver & co.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

H. KARBERG, INDIAN TRADER.

General Merchandise. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

EOOTS AND SHOES-

EMANUEL C. BROHOLM. 34 N. Fourth St.,

Practical Boot Maker. - Likewise -

BUILDER OF SHOES

Perfect fits Guaranteed. Only the Bo . Material used. Custom Work a Specialty Repairing Neatly Done.

REZERVO ELTERO OT Freighters

We have made arrangent mis who We have upde arrangem mission in well take error from a citile and dry sice, do not the seeson. Much cows will be dract out to the range each morning and back at 1025 Good wider and excellent this Fine est of care to the or of the stock. By some will feel from darlight 1 liders.

[287-Willie not reproduced mission 208, d. Leave or less at Crishin's not a market. 42to Janesel Estate & Secure.

> Views of the YELLOWSTONE, Ead Lands. ELACK HILLS nand

Coper Missouri. Including all points of anterest on the more of the North Previole I real, palacish the Flory Haves Obel Photogram of N Facility Duty

COMPANY,

Compiler of the following compiler of the Story of the St Some mores. Accords

Exer Landin Mill. Chicago III Hans & Davis, Mang as

I wish to inform the people of Burleigh County that I have just opened in the Unil ling wext to the Tribuxa a Plone, Feed in Produc-Store, and hope to see my friends at my new stand. I so I keep only of the nest articles at the lowest market price. Remember the place

Bo, 87 Main Street, two doors wasi of Posicillab. FRANK DONNING.



1 (a) 10 HOTERS: the most powerful Blood Purfict of his poper. It is a comp, and reinforces the whole system, and imports the chames, we take a Prepared by J. P. ALLEN, Dangist & Mfg. Pharmicist, ST. PAUL ML C. .. For Sale by W.A. HOLLEMRABK, Druggist, Bismarck, D. T.

TWO JOURNEYS.

"I go on a journey far away,"
He said—and he stooped and kissed me then—
"Over the ocean for many a day—
Good-bye," and he kissed me once again.
But only a few short months had fied.

When again I arranged my husband's kiss; When again I answered my husband's kies;
"I could not tarry away," he said;
"There is never a land as fair as this."

Again I stood by my husband's side, Over the rivor the boatmen glide— Good-bye; I shall linger long away;" "Ah, he will come back soon, I know," I said, as I stooped for the parting kise; "He cannot tarry he told me so, There is never a land so fair as this."

But many a month and many a year Have flown since my darling went away. Will be never come back to meet me here? Has he found the region of perfect day? Over the occan he went and came; Over the river, and lingers there! Oh, pallid boatman! call my name-Show me the region wondrous fair.

THE MINER'S DEATH-BED.

—The Argory.

The following story is substantially true, and was related by me to Bret Harte with a view to his making it public in his own inimitable style as a narrator and delineator of the rough men who gave to California its peculiar history. Mr. Harte has won the highest praise for the study of these men, and his genius found ample field in developing the history of their lives, and the romantic, almost pathetic side of their character. Living away from the restraints of civilization, without teachers, books or female association, their only law the rules of the camp, and only courts a jury of their own selection, settling all private disputes with the pistol and bowie-knife, spending their idle hours in gambling, drinking and furious dissipation, there grew up among these wild and almost untutored savages, a courage that knew no fear, a sense of honor that scorned violating fair play, a simplicity and gentleness of heart the most chivalrous nature might envy and an ignorance of right and wrong marvelous as it was incomprehensible. Bound by no social ties, reckless of consequences, taking human life after their own fashion as freely as they risked their own, violating daily every obligation that modern society regards essential to the respectability, these men were capable of unmatched self-sacrifice, devoted affection, and fidelity to their own standard of justice, such as is seldom paralleled in the history of better educated communities. Living at times in the coursest luxury, lavishing gold with a prodigality that knew no stint and a wantoness of generosity that took no thought of the morrow, often plunged into poverty that forbade the means of existence, they accepted their lot with profound philosophy, regarded success or fortune as a mere unestion of luck, and died as they lived, indifferent to the future and defiant of fate.

Some thirty or more years ago there was

a student at Yale College named Edward

Billings. He was of good family, a fair

student, usual beauty of person, of great strength, and in stature about six feet in

hight. Becoming infatuated with the sto-

ries of wealth secured in California, he left college and made his way overland to that state. He was months upon his toilsome journey, oftentimes near starvation, sleepmg in camp, with fire arms ready for action, escaping massacre by the savages almost by miracle, he lived for months the rade life of an emigrant, and by the time he reached San Francisco was a model of robust manhood, with a wealth of muscle and power of endurance the strongest miave envied . He become inent man in his adopted state, Sheriff of his county, a State Senator, and in time the partner of one of the most eminent lawyers in the Union. During his early life at the mines, where he shared the common hardships and struggles of the camp, he became the friend and companion of the men around him, and when the time came was unanimously chosen Alcalde of the settlement. His judgment was implicitly obeyed and his great strength, personal courage, unfailing good nature, indomitable firmness and superior education gave him commanding influence over people he ruled. Afterwards. while serving as Sheriff, and duty called him to arrest some lawless and notorious character in camp, he rode fearlessly into the midst of a crowd that cared nothing for law, and less for its officers, cooly picked out his man, ordered him to follow, and risked his own life in so doing, as calmly and quietly as though performing the most ordinary duty. Every man knew that the Sheriff could neither be cheated nor brow-beaten, that if resisted, it would be at the cost of one or more liver. though his own might be sacrificed in the struggle. It is needless to say that such a man, generous, friendly, brave, sincere, one of themselves, won the hearts of the rude men around him. While the camp might readily resist an ordinary officer of the law, everybody knew that "Ned the Judge" was their friend and well-wisher, and to attack him would have only rallied a hundred strong arms to his defense. "Ned,' they said, "never had no airs, could eat plain grub and whisky, was always ready to help a fellow that is down, and would not cheat a baby." The best senti-ment of the camp was in his favor, and he

citements failed to satisfy our friend, and he returned to his native state to marry the girl who for a long time had held the first place in his affections. She was the only daughter of a prominent citizen, widely known for his wealth and political influence. The idol of her parents, she was worthy of the homage and admiration she excited. Her face and her form were alike attractive, her manners winning and engaging, her speech gracious, and temper amiable. She had the rare tact to invite the friendship and good, will of all who approached her, and her life was spent largely in promoting objects of benevolence and humanity. Returning with her new-made husband to California, she found herself the centre of universal homage. A woman so rich in beauty, womanly grace, and refined tastes was a rarity at any time, but doubly so in the early history of San Francisco. She often accompanied her husband to the camps, and became deeply interested in the miners and their successes. Wherever she went her path was made a royal one. The choicest of flowers, the sweetest of plants, and the finest specimens of ores were lavishly offered her, and there was none who would not have defended her from the slightest insult with his life. She walked fearlessly about the camp, gathered the perfume plants that grew profusion, oftimes strolled wild the gulches, when she would shake hands with the miners, call many of them by name, and say bright and cheering words which were valued far above the sparkling sands they were gathering. Often could she be seen wandering alone among the grand old forests, or seated upon the trunk of some fallen tree, making bouquets of wild flowers, or dreaming hours away amid the balsamic odors that made the air sweet with fragrance. Sometimes she would break the silence with a song, sweet and clear as the meadow-lark in the morning, and as the notes vibrated through the still air, the men at work faraway would stop to listen, and some of them raised old Calomel and let him go." But Ned

came and went unmolested.

But the life in California with all its ex-

benediction, and her artless confidence in their protection and sympathy, made them proud of her, and added a new dignity to their hospitality. Men who knew and cared nothing for the Bible, to whom the story of Bethlehem was a myth, the plan of salvation an old fable, knew she prayed, that her life was holy, that whatever she did was sacred from criticism, and must be respect-

ed accordingly. Three children were born to her, and after a few years of cloudless happiness she was taken suddenly ill and the community were startled with the news of her death. Dead in the prime of her womanhood, and the ripeness of her beauty. Dead in the midst of her usefulness and loveliness. Dead when her stricken family needed most her gracious care and affection. Dead just at the time when the world around her was most attractive, and its joys most dear. Dead at the moment life was most precious. Her loss nearly deprived her husband of reason, and for years he could not hear her name spoken without emotion. He placed his children in the care of their grandparents, and returned, a lonely and broken-hearted man, to California

Among his earliest acquaintances at the mines, was a huge, powerful man, known as Goliath Jack. Nature had endowed him with herculean strength, great power of endurance, a mighty frame, and a head and main that would have graced a lion. Simple-hearted as a child, guileless in disposition, never quarrelsome except when in iquor, industrious by turns, and a spendhrift and debauchee in days of idleness, devoted to gaming, a dead shot, brave to ecklessness, ignorant of books or moral obligations, ugly when cross, tender and generous when moved by tales of distress or suffering, he was by turns the terror and protector of the camp. He boasted that he always played fair, never took advantages, did all things on the square, stood no nonsense, knew when he was well treated, could spot a sueak on sight and allowed no man to play off any airs on him. He loved the mountains and the great trees, was at home where nature was grandest and only the beasts and birds his companions. Yet he had been known to carry a lost child all day on his stalwart shoulders, never resting until he had bestowed it to its parents, soothing its grief with ingenius skill, and bearing its fretfulness and impatience with the tenderness of a woman. In the early, history of the camp some adventurers, misled by his quiet ways and inoffensive manners, tricked and cheated him, but they paid the penalty, either with their lives or shattered limbs, and experience had demonstrated that "Goliath Jack" was an awkward man in a row, and he was left to pursue his way unmolested. As a friend of the Alcade, he had seen introduced to his wife, and had she been a white-winged angel direct from Paradise, she could not have been more of a surprise and wonder. On one occasion she shook hands with him and laid her little white hand confidentially in the heavy paw of the giant. It seemed a snow-flake ying for an instant on the black mountain. But Jack trembled all over. After she had gone, he was seen gazing thoughtfully at his hand, and finally he put it slowly and reverently to his lips. As he did so he exclaimed, "Durn my skin if it don't smell exactly like clover blossoms." When he heard she was dead he simply remarked, "I allus allowed that woman had no business here; she kinder looked as though she

was waitin' to light out for sudden. Natur never had no grub good enough for her. She only lit for a minit and then flew away." When Ned returned to the camp months afterwards he went to visit the trunk of an old tree which was a favorite resort of his wife, and found it covered with trailing vines and beautiful flowers, growing in rick profusion. Nobody openly alluded to the change, but it was quietly understood that Jack had taken her old seat under his protection, and any allusion made of it would not be received with favor by that gentle-

A few years afterward our friend Ned removed to New York, and bade final adieu to his California life and comrades.

In 186-, business called him to Washington, and while there he received a strangely worded telegram calling him directly to a hotel at Baltimore, signed by Goliath Jack. He at once obeyed the summons, and going to the room of his old friend found him stretched at full length in bed, suffernig apparently from serious sickness. He evidently had not long been ill, for his giant frame was in the ripeness of manly vigor, and no signs of decay could be seen in his bearded face, or muscular neck and shoulders. His night shirt was unbuttoned at the neck, and his huge breast, furred like that of a bison, was exposed to view. His great hands were moving restlessly about, and the whole air of the man indicated impatience and indignation. His story was soon told. He had started to go home once "had had good luck, and thought he'd look up the old folks," got as far as Baltimore, was taken sick with what the smooth-faced idiot they called a doctor said was typus fever, and here he was, just as strong and well as ever, but burning up inside, all owing, he believed, to the—nasty stuff that gold-cane-headed, white livered smiling, black-coated pill-box had given him, because he knew he'd got money. 'I'de a drilled a hole in his carcass before, said Jack, "but I knew they'd send another jus' like him, and so I sent for you who understand such suckers, to take him away and get me out of this hole where I can't

breathe without choaking. Ned soothed his friend with promising to stand by him, quickly removed a pair of pistols and a bowie knife, from his bed, and installed himself as nurse beside the sick man. The physician, one of the foremost in Baltimore, soon arrived, and from him Ned learned that his patient was dangerously ill, and the chances against his recovery. The presence of his old chum seemed to sooth Jack, and he accepted his treatment with the docility of a child. In a day or two it become evident that the giant had met his last enemy, and must succumb in the struggle. After a restless and painful night, the doctor gave him a soothing potion and telling Ned his patient would not live many hours, advised him while Jack was in possession of his facullies to warn him of his condition, and if he had any directions to give about himself or his property, he had better give them at

It was a bitter thing to do, to break the news to the sick man. He was utterly unconscious of danger, and the thought of death had not occurred to him as a possibility. Ned approached the bed-side, and taking up his hand, said quietly but firmly: Jack the doctor says you are a very sick man, the chances are against you. If you have any directions to give about your property, or anything else, tell me now and I will honestly carry out your wishes." For a moment the sick man was startled, then a broad smile broke over his face, and taking Ned's hand in both of his own, he said, Fooled, old man at last; I knew that clawhammer-coated old choker was a fraud from the beginning, but I didn't think he could come it over you-you who had college larnin', and know a sucker on sight. Die! Why, I could jest whip a whole regiment of such sneaking critters as this saw-bones in half a minute. Don't be scar't, Ned, pay the cuss and send him about his business. There's a pile of gold in that trunk. Pay their hats in loving reverence until the song still looked grave, and smoothing with

said: "Jack, you are a brave, noble fellow, I can't bear to have you die so; you must die and you are not ready; won't you let me send for a minister to come and talk with you?" This last was a poser, and for a moment Jack was almost stunned with astonishment. Then, looking up into the face of the speaker with a most injured air, he replied: "Now, Ned, you must be oking; can you pray?" "No," he replied; "I believe in prayer—my wife prayed; you re-member her." The sick man moved restlessly on his pillow, and finally said: "Ned. do you think the old gentleman up there will be very hard on me? I always played a square game, never cheated a baby, never killed a man except in a fair fight, and as I know never wronged a human being.

Don't you think he'll let me down easy?' To this no reply could be made, and the speaker said, "Ned, I can't die now; I am not fit to die. Say something, old felow; cant play this hand alone. There's not a d d trump in the pack."

Moved by the despairing gaze of the dying man, his friend comforted him with words of affection, told him the good Lord was always ready to forgive the penitent sinner if sincerely sorry of his faults, and that perhaps he was already forgiven and might hope for pardon and happiness. Jack slowly relaxed his grip from the watcher's hand and stretched his giant frame on the bed. His massive chest and splendid form never looked more majestic than when he folded his hands across his bosom and settled into calm repose. Death was hovering very near, and gave a new dignity and grandeur to the lion-like and heavily bearded face. So quietly he lay, and so still, that his friend thought the struggle was over, and he would speak no more. All at once with a powerful effort he raised himself upon one arm and said, "Ned, do you think I am good enough to go where your wife is? Answer." This question was the last feather that broke the composure of his hearer. Already worn with watching and overcome with pity at the spectacle before him, the mention of his wife was more than his overtaxed frame could a minister, one of those psalmsinging, white-throated, smsoth-faced, chattering law breakers, a man that don't know a flush from a cold deck! Open the window and give me some air. The very idea suffocates

The window was opened, and the dying man looked for a long time over the tops of the adjoining houses and at the blue sky beyond. The noise and bustle of active life in the busy city stole into the room. All at once he seemed to realize that he was growing weaker, and gave some directions in regard to his property. Holding the hand of his friend he appeared to sleep, and for nearly an hour perfect silence reigned in the room. Suddenly opening his great brown eyes he exclaimed, "Ned, bear, and the strong man burst into tears. Recovering himself speedily as possible, and fearing to wound the feelings of the sufferer, so eagerly grasping after some straw upon which to float out upon the unknown sea before him, he replied, "I hope so. God knows, ask him."

Scarcely waiting for the answer, Jack said, "What shall I tell her from you if I see her?"

Moved by the extraordinary scene and earnest manner of the speaker, Ned said, "Give her my devoted love: tell her I have never ceased for a moment to remember and love her; that she is dearer to me every hour and every day; that I only knew hapoiness while she was with me.

For an instant the face of the dying man was radient with a new light. Softly he whispered, "Ned, dear old fellow: Ned, do you hear? I'll find that woman and deliver that message; I will by——

With the oath warm on his lips, which we trust the recording angel forgot to note, Jack was dead.—Richard C. Parsons, in Cleveland Herald.

Witty Waifs.

"Every cloud has a silver lining. Secretary Blaine has the inflammatory rheumatism."—Roscoe Conkling.

"Bridget, I cannot allow you to receive your lover in the kitchen any longer." "It's very kind of you, ma'am, but he is almost too bashful to come into the parlor."

A Deadwood miner expired last week after a brief illness. He had had an argument in a bar-room, and never rallied from the effects of it. His last words, addressed to his wife, were: "I ain't got nothin' agin no man, so don't you be foolin' around after another pard when I'm planted."--Brooklyn Eagle.

When a married man up town was surprised by his wife with his arm round the pretty servant girl, a few evenlngs since, he rushed out of the honse and had his hair shaved close to the skull with a horseclipper. He wanted to save the roots any how.

She was a young lady fresh from boarding school and she went into the laundry to learn how to iron shirts. She did not succeed very well, and she said, "Oh, Katy, I shall never be able to get any polish on this bosom." "Sure, miss," was the answer, you want to put a little elbow grease on it." "Please get some for me right away, Katy." was the innocent response.

A Philadelphie girl, upon being remonstrated with for refusing an honest and industrious young man, exclaimed: "It's no use in arguing, ma. His nose is so flat that I'm sure he must snore."

A writer in Progress says:- "I wonder if you have heard of the very latest 'official' pun? I will venture it. You know, of course, that the ship that goes in search of the missing Jeannette is named the Mary and Ellen. In discussing the expedition recently an officer remarked that it was a pity that a man-of-war, bent on so important a mission, carried a title so particularly unwarlike. 'Well,' remarked a comrade, 'why not change its name? Call it for instance, after the two secretaries of the navy, Goff and Hunt (go off and Hunt)."

"And did your late husband die in the hope of a blessed immortality, Sister Wiggins?" inquired the new minister, who was making his first call on a fair widow of his congregation. "Bless you, no!" was the mournful response, "he died in Chicago."

A girl may be both young and fair, A sweet and winning creature; She may have hair of golder hue And Loveliness of feature; She may be dressed in silk attire— Of such I write my sonnet— But to be perfect she must wear A stylish new spring bonnet.

A Half Million Scattered.

Troy (N. Y.) Times. Eight years ago William H. Taylor, of Albany, died, leaving a son four years old, and an estate to which the infant was sole heir, estimated to be worth at least half a million dollars. In an argument before Judge Westbrook, at Albany, on a motion involving the transfer of the proceeds of real estate sales, it was charged that the income of this once princely fortune is not now sufficient to support the heir and pay taxes and interest charges. Bad management, depreciation of values and various other causes have, it is said, contributed to this result. Judge Westbroook made an order for the payment of certain taxes and judgements, and will at a future day, take proof relative to charges preferred by Hon. Hamilton Harris against the managers of the estate.

Sir Stafford Northcote wili take Disraeli' ceased. The miners felt her presence as a brotherly tenderness the hand of his friend, place as leader of the Conservatives.

THE OLD FAMILIAR PACES.

I have had playmates, I have had companions In my days of childhood, in my joyful school All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have been laughing, I have been carousing, Drinking late, sitting late with my bosom cro

All, all are gone, the old familiar faces. I loved a love once, fairest among women;

Closed are her doors on me I must not All, all gone, the old familiar faces.

I had a friend, a kinder friend has no man; Like an ingrate, I left my friend abruptly: Left him to muse on the old familiar faces. Ghost-like I paced round the haunts of my

Earth seemed a desert I was bound to traverse Seeking to find the old familiar faces.

Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother, Why wert thou not born in my father's dwell. So might we talk of the old familiar faces-

How some they have died and some they have left.me, And some are taken from the damiliar faces.

All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

—Charles Lamb. And some are taken from me; all are departed;

THE COST OF A QUEEN.

What England Pays for the Luxury of Royal Family. New York News

Kings and queens have long since been conceded to be luxuries. Exactly how costly they are few people know. In view of this fact, it is interesting to look into the expense account the English people have to make good for the sustension of their certainly moderate royalty as compared with those of some of the older European realms.

There are, for instance, about one thousand persons attached to the royal house-One million nine hundred and twenty five thousand dollars is the annual allowance made to the civil list, out of which the pay of this host comes. This is entirely apart from any allowance made to members of the royal family, or any expenditure the queen makes out of her private income. Enormous as this sum seems, even it is almost small by comparison with those of previous reigns, the allowance which had to be made to William IV., for the same purpose was \$2,550,000; George IV. got \$4,225,000, and George III., \$5,-

The income of George IV, was really greater than that of his predecessor, however, for he had in addition to his \$4,225, 000, \$1,800,000 from heriditary Irish and Scotch estates and \$1,000,000 from tax dutes and custom duties, since abolished, which ran his total up to 6,025,000. George III. made things somewhat equal, though, by leaving some 17,500,000 of debts of his son's contraction to be paid for him by parliament. Yet this monarch lived on mutton chops and apple dumplings, and was all together a modest and economical sovereign, who left others to do the spending for him and footed the bills. HOW THE QUEEN KEEPS HOUSE.

To return to Queen Victoria. The highest priced servant she requires to do her proper service around the house is a master of the horse, who costs the people \$12,500; a lord steward, lord chambrelain and the keeper of the privy purse, who is in plain English, her majesty's private secretary, at \$10,000 each, and a black rod, who whatever his duties may be, gets the same sum for performing them; \$8,500 is the salary of the master of the buckhounds, and the captain the yeoman of the guard is paid 6,000, which is likewise the salary of the heriditary grand falconer, who is no less a personage than the Duke of St. Albans. The master of the household's wages are 5,790 and the comptroller of accounts, secretary of the private seal of private secretary, captain of the gentleman-atarms and clerk marshal come in for \$5,000 a year each.

The host of smaller fry who figure on the pay roll is beyond enumeration. There is a vice chamberlain, price \$4620; a treasurer and comptroller of the land stew ard's department, price \$4,520 each; and a groom of the robes and a crown equerry at \$4,000. The lord chamberlain's chief clerk receives \$3590, and his paymaster and the equerry in ordinary \$2,500 a piece. The mistress of the robes comes in for the same ьим, the examiner of plays for \$2,000, the secretary of the board of green cloth for \$1.500, and the master of ceremonies for the same. There are eight lords in waiting at \$3,510 each, four grooms of the privy chamber at \$865 each, the same number of gentlemen ushers at \$1,000, eight grooms in waiting at \$1,670, three deputy gentlemen ushers at \$750, and some deputies' deputies at four thousand dollars in a lump. Six equerries in ordinay under the ter of the horse receive \$3,750 a piece, the master of the tennis court \$600, and the pages of honer, of

whom there are five, \$600 a piece. The mistress of the robes has eight ladies of the bed-chamber at \$2,500 and eight bedchamber women at \$1,500 a piece to keep an eye on. The eight maids of honor receive each \$2,500. The dean of the chapel royal is a thousand-dollar officer and his sub gets \$455. The sergeants-at-arms receive \$500 each, eight of them, which is all the money Tennyson is paid for being poet laureate. The poet laureate, by-the-by, is nominally a member of the royal household. The salaries and retired allowances of these and other retainers last year amounted to over \$600,000, and it cost nearly \$900,000 to feed them and keep the house going. Among the odd items the people gave the queen money for was \$66,000 for "royal bounty, alms and special services."

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND ITS WAGES. A colossal item of expenditure is represented, too, by the allowance out of the pension fund to the royal family. The prince of Wales gets two hundred thousand dollars a year and the princes fifty thousand, The Princes Royal, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia, receives forty thousand dollars. The Duke of Edinburgh gets one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars; Prince Arthur seventy-five thousand: the Princessess Helena of Schleswig and Louise of Lorne, thirty thousand dollars each, and the princess Mary of Teck, twenty five thousand dollars. The allowance of Prince Leopold is seventy-five thousand dollars; of the Princess Agusta of Mechlanburg Streliz and the Duchess of Cambridge, each fifteen thousand, and the Duke of Cambridge, sixty thousand dollars in addition to military pay and other enjoluments. The whole allowance list is over eight hundred thousand dollars.

The recipients do not rely on their allowacnes for their incomes, of course. His estate brings the Prince of Wales in over two hundred and fifty the usand dollars year, and he has other heriditary revenues. Nevertheless he is constantly in financial difficulties. The Prince of Wales is a sufferer both by the generosity and the meanness of his mother. Early in her reign Victoria turned over to the nation a great portion of those heriditary revenues which he might have had a picking of, and, as is well known, she will part with none

of his savings to relieve his distresses. Each member of the royal family has a special household to be provided for. It takes a score of officials with high-sounding titles to attend to the Prince of Wales, as

4 4 4 4 4 4

a chamberlain, four bed-chamber, women, two extras and a private secretary for the princess. The household of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg includes nearly as many. The Duke of Connaught and his duchess have treasurers, equeries and the like, and so on down. It is safe to say that no exact figures of the costs of all these household, could be arrived at. Somebody calculates at them, and somehow or other they are supported. That is about the sum and substance of what the people who actually support them ever learn, though they arrive at a very clear idea of how they are being bled every now and then when the claim for extra allowances come up. Last year the total of regular allowances which had been paid out of the pension fund were \$800,000 for the Crown Prince of Prussia, \$3,200,000 for the prince and \$800,000 for the princess of Wales, \$1,225,000 for the Duke and duchess of Edmburgh, \$600,000 for Prince Arthur, \$540,000 for the late Princess Alice, \$390,000 for the Princess Helens. \$240,000 for the Marchioness of Lorne. \$565,000 for the Princess Mary of Teck, \$375,000 for Prince Leopold, \$540,-000 each for the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Cambridge, and \$1,740,000 for the Duke of Cambridge.

HOW STATESMEN ARE PAID. In the cabinet, Mr. Gladstone, as premier, receives \$25.000, and the ford chancellor \$50,000. The chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of the home, foreign colonial, war and Indian department, \$25,000 each; first lord of the admiralty (ruler of the queen's navee,) \$22,500; the chief secretary for Ireland, \$22,125, postmaster general, \$12,-500, and the president of the board of trade. local government and a couple of others, \$10,000. We pay our cabinet officers \$8,000 a year, the premier employs in the treasury department under him \$347,035 worth of officials, among whom are two orivate secretaries at \$2,500 and \$1,500, and assistant secretary at \$500, and the chancellor of the exchequer has a secretary at

\$1,500 and four assistants at \$750. There are three junior lords of the treasury, each receiving \$5,000. The permanent secretary has \$12,500 and the financial and patronage secretaries receive \$10,000 each. In the way of council there is a solicitor at \$12,500 and a parliamentary counsel at \$15,000, with a \$10,000 assistant; a sum of \$8,500 is also appropriated for tees. The auditor, accountants and registrar are "lumped" at \$21,000. Besides these the treasury employs forty-six cleaks receiving from \$400 to \$4,800, and twenty-two mes-

sengers, paid from \$425 $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ \$1,000. The permanent under secretaryship of the home office is worth \$10,000; the same place in the foreign office \$11,500; the same place in the colonial office, \$10,000; the same place in the war office, \$10,000; where also the adjutant general has \$10,000; the parliamentary secretaryship in the admiralty office, \$10,000; the permanent under secretaryship and the vice presidency of the council of the India office, \$10,000 each; the secretaryship of the education office, \$10,000; the undersecretaryship for Iraland, \$10,000; the first commissaryship of the board of public works, \$10,000; the comptrollership of the exchequer, \$10,-000; the chief commissionership of charaties \$10,000; the first commissioner of the civil service commission, \$10,000; the chairman of the board of customs and the solicitorship, \$10,000 each; the chairmanship and solicitorship of the board of inland revenue, \$10,000 each, and the secretaryship of the postoffice, \$10,000.

Among law officers the lord chancellor has \$30,000, with \$20,000 additional as speaker of the lords; the Irish lord chancellorship is worth \$40,000; the lord advocate of Scotland has \$11,940 and fees; the judges advocates general, \$10,000; the attorney-general of England \$35,000 and fees; the attorney-general of Ireland. \$12. 895, and the solicitor-general, \$30,000. In parliament the chairmen of the committees of the house of lords have \$12,500; the clerk of parliament has \$15,000, and the gentleman usher of the black rod, \$10,000. The speaker of the house of commons has \$25,000, the clerk \$10,000 and the chairmen of the committees \$12,500.

The church comes in for some fat morsels. co. The archbishop of Canterbury and York lead at \$75,000 and \$50,000; the bishopric of London, \$50,000; the bishopric of Durham, \$40,000, and twenty-six other bishoprics with incomes of from \$10,000 to \$32,500; twenty-nine deaneries, bringing their possessors from \$1,000 to \$15,000 a

year and so on. SOME PLACES WORTH HAVING We are fond of complaining of the cost of running our government. There were people who thought the president of the United States received too much when he got \$25,000 a year and house rent free; and when that salary was raised to \$50,000 quite a howl of indignation hailed the extravagance. Yet the lord mayor of London gets that much, and under the British govern-

ment the governor of the wretched colony at the Cape gets \$30,000, and his lieutenant governor \$25,000 a year. The governor-general of Canada receives \$50,000, the governor-in-chief of the Bahamas \$20,-000, and he of Jamaica \$30,000. The governors of Malta, Gibialtar, Hong Kong, South Australia, Queensland, Singabore, the Fiji Islands and Demerara receive \$25,-000 a year each, and of Trinidad \$20,000. The salary of the Viceroy of India is \$125,400 and he has \$73,305 allowance for his staff and househeld, \$55,000 "Dur bar

fund," and \$378,925 for the expenses of his annual tour, making in all over \$600,000 annually. Besides him there are in India a lieutenant-governor for the northwest provinces and the Puniab, at \$48,000 each, a governor-general of Madras at \$64,000, a commissioner for the central provinces at \$27,000 and so on. The governor of Bombay receives over \$60,000 salary and the allowances for his salary, staff, etc., is more than \$900,000 It would be of no use to continue the list. It would only arouse envy, and render a great many gentlemen, who are happy over the hope of catching on to something worth having at Washington, miserable before their time comes.

Pigeon in French.

An amusing story is wafted from the sunny shores of France. A young American, whose knowledge of the French language was confined to his careful study of a conversation book, was being shown through one of the old churches of Paris, the object of interest which it contained being pointed out by an attache of the buildings. A richly decorated altar attracted the attention of the American, and pointing to the white marble figure of a dove, or pigeon, which adorned the arch way over the altar, he inquired in alleged French what one ought to call it in proper French. "That," said the attendant, "est le saint esprit," (the Holy Ghost). Immediately the American drew from his pocket a notebook and pencil, and as was his custom, he proceeded to note down his newly sequired knowledge in this manner: "Pigeon, in French, called saint esprit." Now our American youth had an object in asking the French word for pigeon. He wanted a pigeon for his supper, and now that he knew what to call it in French, what was to hinder him from having one? That night at a restaurant he beckgned to a waiter and said: "Garcon donnez moi, s'il vous plait, deux saint esprit roti, avec pomme de terra Lyonnaise." The waiter looked at the American first in astonishment, and then "Two Holy burst into a hearty laughter. Ghosts with Lyonnaise potatoes" was a dish that even the famous Cafe Anglais had never placed upon its menu.

A method of improving India rubber and an heir apparent should be attended to, and gutta-percha by the addition of a distillate I hope they will exercise it wisely and well.

of birch bark, has been patented by a French inventor, and it is claimed that ly this method the durability of the rubber or the gutta-percha will be greatly increasedthe new mixture not being acted upon by the air or by acids. Scientific Notes. The Brush Electric Light Company, which

is about to make the experiment of lighting some of the streets of Cincinnati. has asked permission to suspend some of its wires from the poles of the telephone company. The directors of the latter company object, on the ground that accidents have already occurred from the proximity of the telephone electric light wires, and they are unwilling to have their subscribers exposed to the risk of having the electric current diverted through their bodies.

In a recent surgical operation for fistula at University college, London, Dr. Berkely Hill made a novel use of the electric light to illuminate the passage. A fine platinum wire twisted into a knot was enclosed ina small glass chamber, which in turn was surrounded by another glass bulb. A current of water was made to flow through the space between the glasses in order to preserve a low temperature around the light. Ac ontinuous galvanic current strong enough to keep the fire at a white heat, enabled the operator to maintain a small light close to the edge or the fissure.

It is interesting to record a triumph of engineering skill and perseverance, says the Athenœum. On Saturday, March 3, at the Ashton Moss colliery, in Lancashire, the main seam of coal was cut at the depth of 2,691 feet. This is the deepest pit in the United Kingdom, Rose Bridge colliery, which was the deepest previous to this sinking, being only 2,460 feet. The temperature in the Ashton Moss colliery at 860 yards was 78 degrees Fahr.

Prof. Von Tieghem notes that when the soil is very damp, the cells in the roots of an apple_tree undergo alccholic fermentation, causing the tree to present a very sickly appearance.

Farm Notes.

In this springtime of the year, when the renewal of vegetation seems like a new creation, all want to aid in the fresh decoration of the earth. There is a passion for diessing the surface, stirring the soil, and committing to it those mysterious germs which we call "seeds" and "grafts" and 'cuttings." In this multiplication of plants, whether "good for food," or "pleasant to the eye," we seem to be joining in the Creator's own work; and the old religions made the culture and the offering of flowers-as things entirely pure and holy-

a part of the ceremonies of temple worship. Dr. Lyon Playfair, perhaps the greatest living English authority on food, said in the debate in the House of Commons on eleomargarine that, as it contained the same fats as those obtained from the cow-minus the aromatic fats which curiously enough produced rancidity in bad butter-he thought the sooner it supplanted bad butter the better. He believed that it would do that, but he did not think it would supplant good butter.

A writer in an Illinois paper says: The average western farmer toils hard early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep-for what? To raise corn. For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To raise more corn. For what? To feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with mc land? Why, he wishes to raise more cornto feed more hogs-to buy more land-to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—and? in this circle he moves until the Almighty stops his hoggish proceedings.

We do not know whether the recipient of the following letter felt amused or enraged on reading it. It was written by a Buckinghamshire farmer to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligation for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir,-I went yesterday to the fair at A-. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of beasts; and I was greatly astonished at not seeing you there." We must imagine this to have been written in an off-hand manner, and without much consideration; as also another, by an illiterate farmer, wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, when he wrote as follows to the secretary of the society: "Enter me also for a jackass. I have no doubt whatever of gaining a prize."

A Romantic Life.

Beaconsfield's life possesses all the charm of romance, because from first to last, it has been a battle. History affords no parallel to the ambition of this man. A Jew to rule England! Absurd—impossible! It was as if some Indian—some obscure descendant of Montezuma-should aim his hopes at the presidency of this republic. The idea of a Jew in the house of commons seemed revolutionary enough; but a Hebrew among the Lords and an Israelite at the head of the government-simply monstrous! But Beaconsfield not only raised himself by his genius-he elevated the whole jewish race. Once it was not respectable to be a Jew; and proceeding on this principle, a nobleman in the house of commons had the bad taste to allude sneeringly to Disraeli's origin. The taunt was mean—the reply royal. Springing to his feet, his dark eyes flashing like swords, he exclaimed: "Yes, I am a Jew! When the ancestors of the honorable gentleman who has flung this fact in my face as a taunt and imputation—when the ancestors of that honorable gentleman; I repeat, were brutal savages in an unknown island, mine were priests in the temple. I feel every tibre of my being thrill with the traditions of my people."-Sunday Gazette.

May's Celestial Phenomena.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal. The great feature of the month is the marvelous planetary combination that distinguishes its passage. No such marshaling of planetary orbs has occurred for centuries in the past nor will be witnessed for centuries to come. Five of the eight planets form an almost straight line with the sun and the earth. Starting from the earth on the 3d, our brilliant neighbor, Venus, heads the grand array. The glorious sun comes next in view, while little Mercury on his western side is speeding with rapid steps to join the ranks. The vast orbs of Jupiter and Saturn, a little out of plumb, fill in the ranks slightly to the west, and Neptune closes the show only one day's travel eastward of the line. These huge denizens of space span the inconceivable distance of nearly twenty-eight hundred million miles, stretching from the earth to the system's remotest bounds. Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Mercury clustering in the sign Taurus at the same time is a phenomenon to be remembered for a ifetime.

A gentleman in Milwaukee, Wis., who wrote to Senator David Davis indorsing the senator's views regarding the organization of a party epposed to monopolists, has received a reply in which Mr. Davis says: "The mechanics, the farmers and the laborers of this country have its destiny in their hands. They create its wealth in time of peace, and they are its backbone in time of war. Whenever they choose to protect themselves against corporate monopolists and extortion in other forms, they have the power to make the protection effective, and

DEALERS IN

COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, BRUSHES. COMBS, Etc., Etc. OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Strict Attention to Orders by Mail.

RAILWAYS,

St. Louis, Minneapolis & St. Paul SHORT LINE.

Composed of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, Burlington. Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. Making the shortest line and the best time between St. Louis and all points in the South, Southwest and Southeast, and Minneapolis and St. Paul, the summer resorts and lake country, the most prominent of which are Lake Minnetonka and White Bear, of the Northwest, and the great lakes.

Also direct line between Maneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all points East. Tickets on sale at all the important coupen ticket stations throughout the South, East and West, via

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars of latest make and improvements on through express trains. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. Th kets and sleeping car berths can be secured—
In Minneapolis—At City Ticket Office, No. 8
Washington avenue, W. G. Telfer, agent; and at St. Paul & Pacific depot.
In St. Paul—At 11G East Third street, G. H. Haz-

zard, agent. In St. Louis—At 112 North Fourth street, W. D. Sanborn, agent.
In Chicago.—At all ticket offices of the Chicago,
Buriington & Quincy Railroad. A. H. BODE,
C. F. HATCH, Gen. Man'ger. Gen. Pass. Agt.

ERIE & MILWAUKEE LINE, Via New York, Lake Erie and Western, Great West-

ern, Detroit and Milwaukee, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Radroade Shortest and Most Direct Route

to all points in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Illinois and Iowa, Montana and Dakota Territories, Hanitoba and British Pos-Mark property "E. & M. Line," and deliver to New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway, foot of Duans street, or 23d street, North River, or Pier 8,

East River.
To Insure Quick Time, and have property pot, foot of Duane street, before 5:30 o'clock, p. m. Get Bills of Lading from G. T. NUTTER, Agent, 401, Briadway, N. Y.

Through Bills of Lading given to all foreign points.
A. J. COOPER, General Agent, Milwaukee,

Wis. J. W. CRIPPEN. Northwestern Agent, St. Paul, Minn. A., A. GADDIS, Agent, 268 Washington street, Boston, Mass. G. T. NUTTER, Agent, 401, Broadway, New York.
THOS. ALTON, Contracting Agent, 401 Broad-

CHICAGO,

Milwarkee & St. Paul No. 24 N. Third St., RAILWAY

{ makes close connections at St. Paul with }

St. Paul & Pacific R. R.

WINONA, LA CROSSE, SPARTA, OWA-TONNA, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, McGREGOR, MADISON,

MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, and all intermediate points in Minnesota, Wisconsin & Northern Iowa, New York,

Philadelphia, Baltimore,

Washington, NEW ENGLAND, the CANADAS and all Eastern and Southern points.

ROUTES _AND ... DAILY TRAINS

Chicago and St. Paul and MINNEAPOLIS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the only Northwestern line connecting in same depot in Chicago with any of the great Eastern and Southern Railways and is the most conveniently located with reference to reaching any Depot, Hotel or place of business in that city.

Through Tickets and Through Baggage Checks the libert wind sities.

Through Altracts and Infough baggage checas to all principal cities.

Steel Rail Track, thoroughly ballasted, free from dust. Westinghouse Improved Automatic Air-brake, Miller's Safety Platform and Couplings on all Passenger Cars.

The Finest Day Coaches and Palace Sleeping Lord.

ing Cars.
This Road connects more Business Centers, Hea th and Pleasure Resorts, and passes through a finer country, with grander scenery, than any other

Northwestern line.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen. Pass, and Ticket Agent.

S. S. MERRILL,
Gen. Manager.

Asst. Gen. Manager.

Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advintage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and gress to work for us right in their own beatings. The baseness will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We formus all expensive butfit and all that you are three. No one who engages tails to make money very we turnish an expensive outsited and an area you are free. No one who engages tails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the wark, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sont tree. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.



meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perphilosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NEWSPAPERAACHIVE®

BUILDERS. JOHN P. HOAGLAND,

Harness Makers & Saddlers, Carpenter & Builder,

Fifth St., near Custer Hotel.

BISMARCK, D. T.

Contracting and building of every nature. Special attention given to fine job work.

> N. DUNKELBERG, General Dealer in

DOORS, MOULDINGS,

WINDOW GLASS.

BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALE KINDS.

BISMARCK, D. T.

STAGE LINE.

BISMARCK

STANDING ROCK Stage and Express LIME

arriving at Standing Rock in lifteen hours!

Leaves Standing Rock daily, except Sunday, at
4 a.m., arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to 2 GEO. PEOPLES & CO., Bismarck, D. T.

Leaves Bismarck daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m.,

JNO. THOMPSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.

Light, Strong, Durable—Teeth Adjustable—Easy to perate—Rakes Olean, Send for Descriptive List. GROCERIES.

M. P. SLATTERY.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Flour and Feed.

BISMARCK.

Outilt included free, with full instructions for conducting the most producible business that anyone can engage in. The buiness is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain; that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made, at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit, you do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should writs to us at once. All furnished free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Plow Works.

ESTABLISHED, 1860.

Monitor PlowWorks

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Monitor Plows, Breakers, Cultivators, Sulky Hay Rakes, Hand Core Planters, Road Scrapers, &c. The FERGUSON SULKY PLOW. This Sulky Plow contains some new features and improvements which neae others have. The lightest iron frame and only adjustable steel beam.

THE MONITOR PLOW

Patent Adjustable Steel Beam-Patent Solid Double Shin-Solid Steel.

Monitor Sulky Rake.

3, T. Ferguson, President.

HARDWARE.

GEORGE PEOPLES,

DEALER IN

No. 48 Main Street,

Keeps constantly on hand a complete line of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Etc., and agent for all kinds of

FARM MACHINERY.

Steamboat Trade a Specialty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. H. MARSHALL,

Boots and Shoes,

Gloves, Hosiery, Trunks, Valises, Etc.

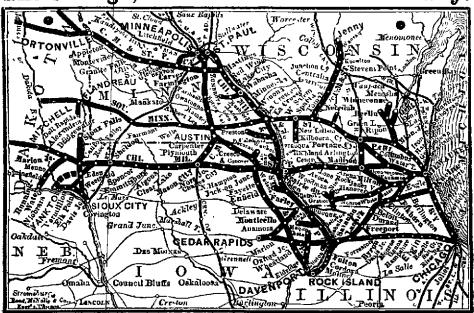
Gents' Custom - Made Boots a Specialty.

Prompt Attention Given Orders by Mail.

76 Main street.

BISMARCK.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway



THE GREAT CONNECTING LINE

Between the principal towns and cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the territory of Dakota and the New Northwest.

ITS PRESENT TERMINAL POINTS: Chicago, Milwankee, Racine, Oshkosh, Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, St. Paul, Minneapolis, —Ortonville, Minn.—Sioux City, Ia.—Running Water, Mitchell, Flandreau, Sioux Falls and Yankton, D. T. ITS ROAD-BED, SUPERSTRUCTURE and EQUIPMENTS COMBINE ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The only line running its own elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars under the direct management and control of the Railway Company. QUICK TIME AND LOW RATES.

W. C. VAN HORNE, A. V. H. CARPENTER, J. H. PAGE,
Gen'l Past, and Ticket Agent. Ass't Gen't Pass, Agent 7. S. MERRILL, THE HEAVY LINES OF MAP SHOW THE ROADS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CHICAGO, MILWAUEER & ST. PAUL R'Y CO.

FARM AND HOUSE.

Plants and Flowers. SPRING GARDENING.

Now that the robins and martins are flying around, proving that coy spring has at length come, the gardening fever will, in the natural course of things, be upon every flower lover all over the land. However, don't be in too great a hurry to get beds speeded up until the ground is dry, for if you do your beds will be as hard as clods during the entire summer.

By far the best policy, when it can be done, is to have such digging done in the fall. It saves time in the spring, and the frost mellows the soil when turned up to its

Seeds of early vegetables can be planted as seen as there is a dry spot, and the same rule will apply to such annuals classed in the seed catalogues as hardy. Half hardy and tender annuals may be sown in boxes in the house, and as soon as the seedlings are up give a little air every day, gradually lengthening their breathing of the fresh air as they grow stronger.

Make buddings of geraniums, coleus and all bedding plants, and prepare, even at this early date, such plants as you would have bloom in the house next fall and winter. Geraniums, for instance, rooted in May, kept in small pots, given poor food and all buds kept pinched off until September, then put into four inch pots and fed liberally will make splendid winter bloomers. Roses will need similar treatment, only the pots must be plunged, that is sunk to the rim in the ground. Carnations in the same way, though these may be taken from their pots. Bouvardias do well bedded out in summer and lifted in the fall for winter blooming. Coleus, better known as foliage plants, are now extremely popular, and they can be had at least in an hundred different varieties and markings. I want to speak of the merits of the summer blooming bubs and tubers as ornamental and bedding plants. There is the caladium, or elephant's ear, a beautiful plant, having wings often four feet long and two feet wide. Manure these liberally and give abundance of water. Then dahlias, which some people have a great liking for. I admit that they are showy, but must say they do not impress me favorably. When we come to the state-ly cannas, with their rich and varied foliage, and realize how easy they are grown, we are sure all will agree that there is nothing better than a clump of cannas upon the lawn. Gladiolus are favorites of mine; there is such a variety in their markings, from purest white to deep scarlet. The choicest of these gladiolus—white—are very small, the bulbs about the size of a pigeon's egg. The common sorts produce extremely large bulbs and are so productive that a person buying a dozen and caring for them properly can dig three to five times as many at the end of one season as he planted. These bulbs are perhaps the most hardy of all the summer bloomers, for several times after I have planted them the grounds has frozen and yet they did well.

Tube roses, on the contrary, are tender. To do well and blossom early they should be started in the house. Here is one way: Plant them in old tomato cans, without punching any holes for drainage, set them on the mantle over the kitchen stove, and keep warm and wet. When well started move to a cooler place, and in June set out in the garden. The old double variety runs up a stem six or seven feet high, and produces very fragrant flowers. Now there is a dwarf sort called pearl; the bulbs of this are much smaller but the flowers are equally as good.

A wonderfully shaped and spotted flower is that produced by tigridia payonia, or shell flower. The summer blooming amarylis, among which are those called the atamaso and jacobean lillies, produce flowers of marvelous coloring, but little or no fragrance. Johnsenii, on the other hand, is handsome with its white stripes on a red ground and is sweet, scented.

Summer blooming oxails make the prettiest of edgings for a garden. Their leaves are so pretty marked with zones as they are, and cut into many divisions. They are cheap, too, and enormously profific.

Cyclamen bulbs which have been in bloom all winter should now be allowed to rest. To do this turn the pots on their sides in some shady place, say the north side of a house, and only give water once in a while. After resting repot, but give very little water until the leaves are well grown and then let them have air and water freely. The largest bulbs produce the most flowers, but throw off no shoots. Increase is obtained by sowing seeds. Strange that many of our nicest plants, the apple geranium, centaurea candidissima. cyclamen, primroses, and others are probagated chiefly and in some instances entirely from seeds.

Delicious Indian Pudding, Steamed.

Put a quart of milk over the fire in double kettle, and when it boils add to it one teacup of yellow meal dissolved in a little cold milk. (This cold milk may be taken from the quart before it is put over the fire.) Let the milk and meal boil together well for a full hour. Then take it off the fire, pour into a large bowl and let it get perfectly cold. Then add three or four well-beaten eggs a half-pound of suet finely chopped, one teaspoon of powdered cin-namon, a half cup of stoned raisins, one teaspoon of Royal baking powder and a little salt. Mix and beat well together. Grease well a tin mould, cover tightly, and steam in a kettle of boiling water from two to three hours. A tin lard pail with a good cover is an excellent thing to boil the pudding in. It is a delicious pudding. It must be eaten with the liquid wine sauce, directions for which were lately given in this

Fernery Made and Stocked by a Lady. American Agriculturist. One of the most interesting ferneries I ever saw was made and stocked by a lady. It was along the side of a brick house in a city, in the underpinning of which there were on that side, no basement windows, and afforded a dead wall six feet or more high. I am not quite right in saying that she "made" it, for it grew under her hands. She was fond of driving about in the country, and did not care what Mrs. Grundy would say." Wherever she saw a tempting stone that was not too large, it was taken into the buggy and helped increase the size of the rockery. In drives to the limestone hills a few miles back of the city, rocks were selected because certain ferns grew upon them; sometimes a box or bag of woods earth came home, to go between the stones brought at other times. Thus there was gradually built up a sloping rockery, common, indeed very common soil below, and gradually rising rocks, of various sizes, with woods earth between, and always keeping up an earth connection below. So gradually this fernery grew, and the plants as they became established increased each year in beauty, and I doubt not they still live, though they no more have the loving care of the hand that placed them there. Some care should be exercised by those who take up the roots of ferns, as they vary greatly in their manner of growth. Some greatly in their manner of growth. Some have a large root-stock, which runs for some distance just below the surface; this is usually dead at the farthest extremity, while near the above ground portion, numerous roots are given off, every one of which should be saved for its whole length

Hints for a Parlor Tableau.

princesses he could find until the bride is found. For this tableau a double fram is required; the magician and prince stand respectively on the right and left of the front frame, and through a smaller frame, the mirror, the princesses are seen in turn. The magician calls up a princess with his upraised wand. She appears, looks at him, turns slowly toward the prince, who slowly waves his hand to signify that she is not the lost bride, and she passes out of the frame on the other side. The others then come in turn; there may be eight or ten, or as many as can be conveniently managed; the ast one, of course, is the bride, who stays n the frame, looking lovingly at the prince as he falls on his knees before her. The dresses should be as pretty and as different as is possible.

Seeding Down Land. From F. G. in Country Gentleman.

It is the practice to sow grass seed and clover as early as the season will allow. Winter grain favors this, and hence much of our seeding is done on the late snows of spring. Some practice a better plan, which is to sow land, prepared in the fall as for wheat, in the spring without grain. This may be done on the late snows also, or later if the land is well drained so as to be early dry and the seed brushed and rolled in. This never fails, if the soil is rich and in good condition. In the most unfavorable season when other seeding fails, I have never known this to miss of a good set. Fertifity favors moisture, and so does mellowness. If the winter moisture is utilized as it will be by early sowing and the seed is covered either by the harrow. or if sown on the snow, by the frost, the conditions of success are met. They are not met if the land lacks drainage, which most of our clay soil does. They are not met if there is a want of fertility. An average degree of richness will do only for a favorable season, but not in an unfavorable one, much less if a crop of grain is to be carried also. If, added to this, a long severe drought occur soon after the seed is sown, the result will be as though no seed had been put out. Long droughts are usually fatal, even after the plant has started, for its short root will have no moisture to support it. So long as this dry condition remains manure will be ineffectual. I have known seeding to die out after it had grown out an inch or more, being exposed for weeks to strong drying winds. An occassional rain then seems to have little

This was the case last season in this section, in soil either too light or puffy, or hard, and much worse when also lumpy and owns de pank on Canal street, took dot harsh, and its fertility reduced by long cropping without replenishment. Is it a wonder that so much failure results? We shoulders und he brought it back thust a sow our poorest. worst worked land, and vile ago. Dry it on, my dear sir. Ah! dot then expect to see the miracle of a crop vos all right. Misder Jones vas a rich man which only the first-class soil produces. If circumstances preclude putting the land into the best condition, much can be done by top dressing the soil with manure in the fall after it is ploughed, and early in the spring harrow and sow the seed. This will do to secure a catch, but after enrichment is necessary to establish and continue the crop. Here is where we often err. We let our land lie and take care of itself, in which case the grass runs out and the weeds take its place. In this section there is nothing so important as care in putting our land in grass and sustaining it. If not put in well so as to secure a good catch, it will take years with the best care to get it established, and then with the chance of having some weeds remain. When the crop is thick from the start and sustained by fertilizers, especially if clover is mixed with it, weeds have little chance, and none at all if the land has been well fallowed so as to kill the weeds and the seed sown is clean. All foul land should be treated in this way. It not only improves the soil in its texture, but increases the fertility, and sufficiently to pay for the labor. The curse of our grass land is the weeds overrunning it, but from habit we have become careless about

UNHAPPY ARISTOCRACY.

Hard State of the Male Members of the Imperial Family of Russia.

Geo. Augustus Sala, beholding the male members of the Russian aristocracy gathered at the funeral of the Czar, falls to pitying them as follows:

'It may be a platitude to remark that illustrious rank, an income of a great many thousands of roubles a year, a tine house to live in, a French cook and plenty of servants, and the breast of your coat all covered with stars and crosses, do not necessarily of themselves confer on humanity the thing called happiness; but it is expedient to remember this truism in view of the opinion that these adorn no states of existence more monotonous, more useless, and indeed more mischievious to society, and indeed more generally deplorable than those of the male members of the Imperial family of Russia. The grand Duchesses are more fortunate. They have at least the chance of marrying foreign protentates, of escaping from his imperial Majesty's Gaol—in which his Imperial Majesty's Gaol—in which his Imperial Majesty's himself is the chief wisconst perial Majesty himself is the chief prisoner—of conversing with free people, and of breathing free air. But here are these young, middle-aged and elderly Imperial gentlemen, forming a caste apart, as isolated and comparatively as numerous as the Imperial caste of the Yellow Girdle in China, condemned to pass their lives, buttoned and buckled, and strapped up in the tight-fitting uniforms, and to wear helmets or forage caps on their heads. They were dressed in uniform when they were children; they live in uniform; and when they die they will be buried in uniform. Each adult one of them is mured up in a palace of his own as big as a barrack, where he keeps, or is rather kept, in safe custody by a swarming retinue of aides-decamp, equerries, maitres d'hotel, grooms and lacqueys, and the wages of this army of parasites added to the revenue apportioned to their Highnesses from a civil list of ten millions of roubles a year, but which is practically unlimited, go far towards eating up the fat of the land, and grinding the face of the miserable moujik even to the bone."

Saved by Her Calves. From the Philadelphia Times.

The utility of a pair of patent sawdust calves was strikingly illustrated last Saturday in Philadelphia. Shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon a mad cur, pursued by two perspiring policemen, dashed into Eighth street from Walnut and caused such a flutter among the petticoats as that locality has seldom witnessed. Among the femininity that was flouncing along was a nymph who flings her shapely legs before the footlights of the Grand Central Theatre. This female could not face a rabid

tre. This female could not face a rabid canine, so she bundled up her petticoats and made a dash with the others for safety. Her legs, which had served her so well before, did not go back no her this time, for the mad dog, probably attracted by the development below the knee, drove his poisoners, fance into her stacking and sonous fangs into her stocking and went howling on. The ballet-dancer, more dead than alive, was dracged into a drug-As a contrast to this is a beautiful tableau store, where an eager and anxious crowd of from what depth is not stated.

called "Cagliostro's Magic Mirror." Tra- men carefully examined her legs. Their dition affirms that a handsome-prince once fears were allayed however, when the dislost his bride. He applied to Cagliostro, a covery was made that the canine had only magician, to restore her to him, and Cag destroyed the sawdust padding which the liostro promised to call up all the beautiful young woman had tied to a lean shank to give it roundness and attractiveness. The eager, anxious, and solicitous men depart. ed much sadder and a heapwiser.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

A Sale of the Coat that was Worn an Hour or Two by Mr. Jones. From the New Orleans Times.

"Herman," said a Poydras street merchant clothier, addressing his clerk, "hat" ve sold all of dose overgoats vat vas left over from last vinter?"

"No sir, dere was dree of dem left yet," "Vell ve must sell 'em right avay, as de vinter vill not last, you know, Herman. Pring me one of de goats and I vill show you somedings about de pisness. I vill dell you how ve vill sell dem oud, und you must learn de pisness, Herman; de vinter vas gone, you know, und ve hav had dose coats in de store more es seex years." An eight-dollar overcoat was handed him

by his clerk, and smoothing it out, he took a buckskin money purse from the showcase, and stuffing it full of paper, dropped it into one of the pockets.

"Now, Herman, my poy," he continued "vatch me sell dat goat. I haf sold over

dirty-fife uf dem shust de same way, und 1 vant to deech you de pisness. Van de nexd gustomer comes in de shop I vill show de way Rube Hoffenstein, mine broder in Detroit, sells his cloding und udder dings." A few minutes later a negro, in quest of a suitable pair of cheap shoes, entered the

store. The proprietor advanced smiling and enquired: "Vat is it you wish?" "Yer got any cheap shoes hyar?" asked

the negro. "Blenty uf dem, my frent, blenty; at any brice you want."

The negro stated that he wanted a pair of brogans, and soon his pedal extremities were incased in them, and a bargain struck. As he was about to leave, the proprietor called him back. "I ain't gwine ter buy nuffin else. I'se

got all I want," said the negro, sullenly. "Dot may be so, my dear sir," replied the proprietor, "but I shust vants you to look at dis goat. It was de pure Russian vool, and dis dime last year you doan got dot. same goat for dwenty-five dollars. Mine gracious, clothing vas gone down to noding and dere vas no money in de pisness any longer. You vant someding dot vill keep vou from de vedder und make you feel warm as summer dime. De gonsumption vos goin round und de doctors dell me it vos de vedder. More den nine peopled died round vere I lif last veek. Dink of dot. Mine frent, dot goat vos Russian vool, dick und Levy. Vy, Mr. Jones, who goat home mit him yesterday und vore it all day, but it vas a leedle dight agross the und he liked dot goat. How deep debockets vas, but it vas a leedle dight agross de shoulders.' The negro buttoned up the coat, thrust

his hands in the pockets and felt the purse. A peaceful smile played over his face when his touch disclosed to his mind the contents of the pockets, but he choked down his joy and inquired: "Who did you say wore this hyar coat!"
"Vy, Misder Jones vot owns de pank en

Canal street." "What yer gwine to ax fur it." "Dwendy dollars."

"Dat's powerful high price for dis coat, but I'll take it." 'Herman, here, wrap up dis goat fur de shentleman and drow in a cravat; it vill nake him look nice mil

"Nebber mind, I'll keep de coat on," replied the negro, and pulling out a roll of money he paid for it and left the store. While he was around the next corner moaning over the stuffed purse, Hoffenstein

said to his clerk. "Herman, fix up anudder von of dose goats the same vay, und doan forget to dell dem dot Misder Jones, vot runs de pank on

Canal streed, vore it yesterday." The Hospitable Belgians.

From the London Times.

The Belgians are the only hospitable people still remaining in Europe, and think nothing of asking perfect strangers to join their family circle in a five minutes' acquaintance. If, therefore, a traveller stops in any place where a wedding or christening is going on, it generally depends on himself whether he will be one of the guests or not. Not long ago I had gone to bed at a Belgian inn, when I heard a resolute knocking at my chamber door, and some giggling as of some laughing girls outside. It was about 11:30 o'clock P. M., and I got up, much wondering what could be the matter. The landlord had sent his daughter and some of her young friends to ask if I would join a midnight pilgrimage they were about to make to the shrine of a neighboring saint in fulfilment of a promise they had made to a deceased relative. I got up, joined their party, and it was certainly the jolliest pilgrimage I ever saw or heard of. We walked along some country roads by starlight, singing songs which were not of a particularly saintly character, and when we had accomplished the object of our mission in a quaint old chapel where the saint worshipped we wandered out to a picturesque village and ate hot rolls and fresh butter with some excellent coffee. As we returned by rail in the early summer morning, the whole family seemed to have adopted me into their connection, and treated me entirely as one of themselves. The duchy of Luxembourg is, if possible, still more patriarchal in the manner of its people, and a man I know was invited by some people he had never seen before to pass a month at their chateau. What is perhaps still stranger he went, was really well received, and that the impromptu acquaintance thus formed turned out to be mutually satisfactory. Belgium is now by far the cheapest place in Europe, except some of the remote parts of Italy; and in Belgium or in the duchy of Luxembourg the fare is every-where excellent, while in Italy one may have to live on maccaroni and tomatoes.

An Excited Cad.

From the Montreal Star. When Lord Dufferin was governor general of Canada his hospitality was famous. On one occasion, in consequence of a letter of introduction which had been presented, his lordship invited an ambitious New York cad to dinner at Rideau Hall. Naturally the ambitious cad was delighted. During the evening a terrific rain-storm set in, and Lady Dufferin considerately invited her husband's guest to pass the night at the Hall. Needless to say, he accepted and the cup of his ambition was full. Shortly after he had retired Lady Dufferin sent one of the footmen up to his room to see if he had everything he wanted. The footman could not find him. He was nowhere to be seen. He had ran to his hotel in the pelting rain to get his night shirt.

Several specimens of fossil woods and ignite have been found at a depth of 191 fect below the surface in boring an artesian well at Galveston; Texas. Above these were 55 feet of quicksand and 135 feet of solid blue clay. The contractor also asserts that a considerable quantity of bones. and shell have been drawn out of the well,

RELITOIOUS SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services every Sunday in the new church on 5th street, at it a. m and 8 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the parsonage at 8 p. m. J. M. Bull, Pastor.

PRESERVERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday service at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m., St. Paul time. All are inwited; scats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

W. C. Stevens. Pastor. .CATROLIC CHURCH .- F'rst mass, 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon, 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school 2 p. m.; vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7:30 p. m. Main street, west end.

REV. WILLIAMS, Rector. CHURCH OF THE BREAD OF LIFE (Episcopal)—Rev. J. G. Miller, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday School

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.—The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Monday's of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M.

C, A. LOUNSBERRY, Sec'y. J. O. O. F.—The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 are held in Raymond's hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. Wu. Von Kuster, N. G. Wm. Babier, Sec.

ENCAMMBERT, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings of Golden Rule Encampment No. 4 are on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting members invited to attend. WM. A. BENTLEY, C. P. WM. VON KUSTER, Scribe.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY.

Regular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Seven taps of the bell will be given as a signal.

F. F. Malloy, Foreman. DAVID STEWART, Sec'y

BISMARCK BREVITIES.

The steam pile driver is at work upon the dike.

Yankton wanted water works but didn't want so strong a dose.

The special Council meeting failed to materialize last evening. Emer N. Corey will act as City Clerk

in the absence of Mr. Reed. About twenty-five laborers for work on the dike arrived Wednesday.

The flood left about 100 cords of, wood on the farm of J. H. Salisbury.

Work was begun, yesterday, excavaling for the first butment to the bridge.

The average height of wheat in Bur-Jeigh County to-day is three inches. Some men get rich by suddenly be-

coming too poor to pay their debts. Bismarck is now the most important steamboat city on the Missouri river.

Nearly ope hundred buildings have been erected in Bismarck this spring. Mike Rush came in last evening with six car loads of mules for the extension.

Mr. Macnider has in 800 acres of wheat and oats on the Stark and Barnum farms. Pleasanter weather could not be asked for, and, if asked for, could not be given. portion of the village is embraced with-I P. Baker has received from Minne-

one the finest office desk in Bismarck. The North Pacific will have cars runming regularly to the Yellowstone by July

through on the North Pacific train Monday evening. Louis & Franklin's keno hall has been removed, and will shortly break out in

another locality. There were three street fights at Man-

can, Sunday afternoon. Not enough wato in the whisky. I.J. Call's new residence is nearing, completion, and that of John Davidson

is well under way. Laborers for the extension are going to the front very rapidly. Last Friday's train took out 240.

Fargo is already peparing for a grand Fourth of July celebration. What is Bismarck going to do?

The people of Bismarck are bridging the Missouri river. The reople of Yank ton are-damming it!

"Old Sol Sunderland," the Keno King, now at Messerve & Co.'s, has lost none of his old-time popularity, N. Dunkleberg is making extensive ad- ci'y.

also building a stable. The fare from Bismarck to Benton, over all of the lines of boats is uniformly fixed

11 \$40. Deck fare \$17. The latest advices are that the steamer Benton will arrive to-day. See advertis-

ing columns for date of departure. Justus Bragg received another car load of fat cattle last night, and there are sev-

call more to to low in a tew days. The grass in the park is nearly high enough for a lawn mower. The shade trees recently set out are doing well.

Mass Anme C. Tully has twenty acres of wheat on her claim southeast of town. and is making other improvements W. L. Peck has accepted a position on

the extension with H. A. Bruns. Peck will prove a bonanza to his employer. Another keno sign was hung out upon

Main street Monday afternoon. The publics are sharing in the general pros-The Dacotah, of the Coulson line, the

largest boat on the Missouri river, will ar 1330 about the 18th and leave for Fort Latelli. Two more car loads of men arrived for

the tridge dyke last evening and quartend in Emerson's new boarding house at the river. It will take 50,000 tons of boulders to do the rip rapping on the east bank of the Missouri, and other work connected with

Win Eades says that Joe Forrest offers tonight Paddy Ryan, of Troy, N. Y., for \$2,000, \$200 to be allowed Ryan for travel-

The Merchants', Custer, Western, Picce, Windsor and all other hotels in the city are full and overflowing-indica-

tive of a boom. The North Pacific Company is putting the Dakota Division in first-class shape and will gravel and lay steel rails on over

100 miles of road this year. Grass is quite green on the recently inundated jow lands on the Bismarck side, and contrary to all previous expectations

quite a hay crop will grow. Quinlan & Halloran are refitting the building formerly occupied by William Franklings a barber-shop, and will con-

nect it with their sample-room. Quatermaster Kirk has had seventeen the headquarters. He has transformed be extended back nearly ten feet, a new fortunes of a friend.

the dilapidated log shanty of two years ago into one of the handsomest and most tidy spots in town. Isaac P. Baker, agent for the Benton

'P" Line, is also agent for the contractor for military transportation on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. The Argus says Mr. Yerkes returned

to Fargo wreathed in smiles; that he purchased two lots at Bismarck, and will erect substantial buildings at once. The steamer Helena left for up river Monday afternoon, heavily loaded with

freight, and a fair passenger list. She drew three and a half feet of water. Pat Flaherty is living on his claim, Sec. twenty three months, he having a three | winter's supply. years' discharge from the late war.

The steamer Key West, the boat recently bought by the Coulson line, left St. Louis for Fort Benton yesterd ay. Mart Coulson will be on her roof this year.

Help of all kinds is very scarce in Bismarck. Carpenters, stone masons, ser Broholm, the Fourth, street boot and

stock of leathers and other goods in his Two hundred feet of the new railroad

warehouse at the landing is roofed, and steamboats now load from it. The house will be 425 feet in length and thirty-two Five persons were canvassing Bismarck on Monday for St. Paul and Minneapelis

newspapers, and all met with more or less success. Bismarck is attracting attention since it has a daily of its own. Lovett Gill, Mandan, was in the city

Monday. Gill thinks much, of Man-

dan but still retains extensive interests in Bismarck. His farm just east of the city is one of the best in the country. At the Methodist Church on Sunday there will be preaching morning

and evening by Rev. J. Walker Jackson, D. D., of Fort Lincoln. Communion ser vice after the morning sermon. The steamer Sherman went down to

trip in fitty-five minutes, arriving at 1 p. m. She is now loading for Buford and will get off before noon to-day. The steamer C. K. Peck arrived at one p. m. yesterday, bringing a good load of

below. She is already loading for Benton and will get away Saturday morning. The Sherman brought up fourteen mules and four horses from Lincoln yes

terday. They are to be sent to St. Paul to be used in the transportation of army headquarters from that city to Fort Snell-It is rumored that the railroad company will soon shorten the running time

between Fargo and Bismarck, when passenger trains will arrive at an earlier hour in the evening, and depart an hour later in the morning. By an error in drawing or engrossing the Mandan village charter, only a small

in the city limits. It will be two years before the city tax collector can get a whack at the remainder. T. J. Tully is making some fine improvements on his claim northeast of town. He has twelve acres or oats, and

new one built, which is so located that it ond best in the United States, having John Nelson gives more room and a more symetrical made a record to the pole in 2:25. Mr. Thomas sequest appearance to the office. Several test pits are being dug in the bluff near the Bismarck end of the proposed new bridge. This for the benefit of

contractors who wish to ascertain the nature of the material with which they will have to deal in in grading the approaches. Col. J. C. O'Connor, representing the Northwestern line, boarded the steamer

Peck at Lincoln, vesterday, and had all of his business with the Cierk and Caps tain transacted before arriving at Bismarck. It is a fair sample of steamboat enterprise.

M. P. Slattery will soon begin the erection of a fine two-story residence on his lots east of the Episcopal church. This is one of the most desirable residence has calities in the city, and Mr. Slattery will have as fine a residence as there is in the ditions to his house in the country and is

The Benton "P" Line has, in conjunction with the Northern Pacific Railroad, issued 50,000 folders, which present, in an attractive manner, the advantages of their transportation, United States mail and express lines to all points in Mon-

tana and the Northwest. The North Pacific transfer boat is now the only communication between the two sides of the river and carries a great many passengers. Fares, collected amount to between \$15 and \$30 a day-to say nothing of the numerable, officials, contract-

ors and others who cross free. Billy Mack, of the Opera House, has a little performance every day that is not down on the bills. The act consists in dandling a baby, not yet three days old that will some day call him "papa," and which Billy and his wife confidently think is destined to be the President's wife of the United States.

The real estate boom seems to have struck the lots on the hill near the Episcopal Church. They are changing hands rapidly, and seem to be in great demand, owing to their fine location, overlooking the entire city, the river, railroad and vailey. Parties are now negotiating for the purchase of 300 feet front in that vi-

cinity. Division Superintendent Hobart announces that he will not allow buildings for the sale of liquor to be erected any. where on the railroad land in the vicinity of the new warehouses, and threatens to throw the tresspassers and their buildings, should any appear, into the river. Watchmen are employed to see that none are elected during the night.

Over 200 feet of the new railroad warehouse at the new landing, foot of Main street; is up, and the other 220 feet will be finished in a few days. The Benton and Coulson lines will both erect large warehouses in the vicinity, as will also the Government. This will make quite

a viliage at the levee. The levee is a busy place at present. Three large warehouses are in process of erection; and three steamers are loading with freight and a large force of bridge workmen are employed. The North Pacific side wheel transfer boat made seven trips yesterday forenoon, and manages to transfer material and passengers as rapid-

ly as desired, Sam Whitney has a force of carpenters at work improving and renovating his additional trees set out in the yard about opera house. The main auditorum is to them, in preference to exposing the mis-

curtain is being painted, a ladies' entrance is being provided, and the bar will be changed and extended. Another story will also be added to the front of the building, and in a few days this popular place of amusement will be so transformed that the old patrons will scarcely recognize it.

Jerry Duane, who left Bismarck fortytwo days ago for Yankton with a couple of candidates for the insane asylum, arrived home Monday. He reports a most pitiable state of affairs in that section. Instead of grain desolation is sown broadcast throughout the valley. Some seeding will be done this year, but the majority of the people will only be able 26-139-79, and expects to prove up in to raise provisions enough for their next

What Bismarck uceds is a good brick yard, and some enterprising person should supply the necessity. There is plenty of good clay, and even requisite that is needed in the manufacture of good brick; right at our very feet, and yet a thousand brick cannot be purchased in Bismarck vant and sewing girls, and day laborers to day. For a large building brick is the learest rights belonging to American up last summer, and the Bismarck office can find ready employment at good wages. In one substantial and handsome, and is citizens. These rights belong to some by receives a note that is of general, as well withal more cconomical than lumber at reason of birth; by others they are gained shoe maker, has put in new shelving in his Fourth street store, and added a new the demand?

Those wishing to go to Montana, can now safely reckon on making connections with a boat at Bismarck. The river is full of steamboats, and after this week, about one every other day will leave for Bentou. Full information regarding the Coulson line boats can be obtained Benton line has I. P. Baker as its efficient agent at Bismarck, and the Northwest Transportation Company and Contract Line is ably represented by Col. J. U. O'Connor.

Maj. Kirk has received orders to proceed with the erection of a government warehouse at the levee. It is to be 30x 150 feet, and can be erected within a week after the material arrives. It is to be built just below the Benton, line ware. house, and the Major has secured one of the best sites on the river bank. A side track to the proposed location has already been laid, and the building will be accessible by a good roadway over the bed Lincoln yesterday and made the return formed by the old winter railroad track | to the ice.

The Springfield Times says that the The Springfield Times says that the John Sulfivan Northwestern Stage and Transportation John Wringrove Company had hav at the Chevenne cross-Company had hay at the Cheyenne cross- R'R Roberts Thomas Oleson ing which cost \$50 per ton, and was othfreight and about thirty passengers from erwise prepared, regardless of expense, David England below. She is already loading for Benton for the long and severe winter. Its rap. Lawlence & Hazen for the long and severe winter. Its ranches along the line are as near like first.

class hotels as circumstances will admit,
its stables are first class, and its stook in
excellent working condition. The company has placed substantial bridges over
all the streams and is now proposed to ches along the line are as near like first. all the streams, and is now prepared to Com Mailoy run two daily coaches between Pierre Charles Mattis and the Hills."

The North Pacific railroad has joined with the Bonton line express in the formation of a line for the transaction of a general express business on the Missouri River to Fort Benton, Helena, and all points in Montana. This will be a great convenience to the public, and the prices on currency, gold and silver, and freight per hundred pounds is very reasonable as can be seen by reference to the printed tariff from Bismarck. The steamer Hell rights of which we speak: ena took on her first trip express matter for which the charges over the North Paefficient were \$200.

be produced at the Opera House at an early date.

The first chair car of the season came

Will have two of potatoes and other gar den truck. Mrs. Tully and family like their country home first rate.

The first chair car of the season came

The operators and other gar phia capitalist, who was in this city Patrick Knox Tuesday, and who has invested so James McDonhld heavily in Farge and Delect. The quartermaster's office is being orty, has five magnificent driving horses painted and cleaned on the interior. The at Fargo, either of whielecan show a 2:32 Comp Peoples old chimney is also being removed and a gent. This pole team is said to be the sec- William F Sloth old chimney is also being removed and a gait. This polo team is said to be the sec-Yerkes, in addition to his heavy investment at Fargo, has purchased eighteen sections of land near Jamestown. He steinen il Hughsen was much pleased with Bismarck, and John Barly has already secured interests here. His Archie McDonald acquaintance with Jay Cooke led him to David English look over this country, and, without wait- John McMillen ing for acclimation, he jumps in with the true Western spirit and takes his chances | Wallace McLee Fred Griston with the old settlers, and will find he has T H Brien struck a bonanza. He will make North | John Crawford Dakota his home.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of May 9th, | Henry & Faiconer publishes the following item concerning Jacob Grisbuchler Capt. Maratta, who arrived home last James McDonard evening: "Capt. D. W. Maratta, agent of Joseph Soratay the Coulson line of upper Missouri steam. August Brieus eas arrived in St. Paul from New Or eas, arrived in St. Paul from New Or Jacob Smith leans yesterday morning, and will pro- Frank Crowe ceed to Bismarck to-night. He bought a fire new steamer, the Key West, which Die Johnson is 200 feet long and thirty-eight feet beam. John John John High Davidson It will immediately join the Coulson fleet James E Mallorey which will consist of ten steamers. The steamer Dakota, the largest and fastest Fred Bomberg now on the upper river, will leave Yank- Peter Cox ton to-day and arrive at Bismarck ou Tuesday the 17th. This boat is 250 feet long and forty-eight feet beam."

The Sioux City Journal of the 7th says The Terry is receiving her cargo for the | do not now care to particularize. Yellowstone and is to leave with a full load åhout noon to-morrow Capt Aikin reports that the Black Hills and Butte will be rapaired by the time the June rise comes, and as they could not get off before on account of the bar in front of the ways, no time will be lost. It was expected to get the Josephine, the last of the stranded Coulson boats, in the tiver the day he left The Dacotah ar rived at four p. m. yesterday, thirteen days out from St. Louis. Near the Blackhird hills a run was lost overboard, and this occasioned a delay of several hours. The Dacotah is light, having only about 150 tons of freight aboard, whereas she has capacity for over 400 tons in tile pres ent stage of water.

The Post Poe and Morace Greeley. They occasionally met and the latter often befriended the former, for he saw how illy adapted such a man was to contend with poverty. Greeley was born poor, he could live on a grust. He was a typesetter by trade, and if he fuled as an editor he could fall back on labor. Poe, on the other hand, was a bred gentleman, and had the high-toned prids cultivated in the first families of Virginia. He scorned his Bohemian associates, and on'y poverty kept him from hurling reproach on his employers. The only one on whom he could rely for aid in any facts that ought to be self evident to every time of distress was Greeley, who freely shared with him his very scanty earnings. After Poe's death there was a demand for his autographs, and, among a population that in an eastern state would others, applications were made to Greeley. "I have a number," was Greeley's dry reply to an applicant, "which you can have at first cost". They were Poe's due bills caused to spring up a prosperous lively for loans varying from ten to twenty-five dollars. Greeley afterwards destroyed

LOCAL LEAVES.

Torn From the Reporters Note Book and Placed in Tangible Form.

An Article Relative to the Permanency of the Present Boom in Bismarck.

Also a List of Persons That Have Taken Out Their Naturalization Papers.

The Right of Suffrage.

The right to vote, to hold office, and to take, under the laws of the United States, a portion of the public domain, are among when certain forms of law are complied with. But in order to enjoy these privileges all must be citizens.

In this, as well as in all cities where trade centers, there is more or less abuse of the electoral franchise; and, with a view of informing the people as to what and residence, and also stating when, and by addressing Capt. D. W. Maratta. The ought to be done in order to entitle the the number of times he was absent from persons named to all the rights attached to American citizenship, the following of absence in each case." lists have been prepared from the court Homestraders and pre-e records of this county.

made their declaratory statement, and proved up, or may be contested at any who may take out their naturalization pa-pers at the next term of court in this and in the light of the above, it is apparcounty, and until they secure these po- and the General Land Office proposes in pers they are not citizens entiled to vote, some instances at least, to save the connold office, or make final proof in the entry of public lands. Jacob Hanson

Mathew Cunan

Peter Benson

Robert Larson

Michael Hannahan

Theodore Dyer: John S Waldron

Joseph Coury Thomas Shannesy

David G Jones Fred Larson

John E Sheldon William Butte

Fernando Louseil

H M White

Edward Litz John O'Neal

Richard Farrell Leffron Courtois Thomas Fortune James Brownery John McDonnugh Henry Dion Michael Burk A M Boyle J II Marshall James Souter Jacob Rickets Pagel Biouchie James Brown Ole Lareon Charles T Brien
Michael O Regan
George Medden
Christian Yegen

Norman Falcover

Peter W Owen Frances G Fallen James Davidson Peter Connelly. William Forrest Joseph King Dugal M Donald Frances Bourkale Joseph Benjamin Hugh McDonald Joseph Mark Caunell Rues William M Gooper

Hugh Dempsey Jacob Allard

Lition C Shield

John Fea Thomas Griffin

Michael McGinley

Røger McBride Jerry Duans Andrew L Forrester

L G Manveseith

Martin Nelson

E C Paddelle John P Hawntz

Nichols Hass

Edward Oleson

William Watson

John Napton Maurice C Nolen Murdick McKenzie

Daniel Ross George P Marshall Daniel Collins

Valentein Schaeffer Richard Graham

Morris Johnson H C Christinson

Patrick Byrne

Joseph Eastwood Nilson Parks

John Dunell**y**

O II Larson

Robert Lees

John Clark

Hugh Crawford

The following have made their declaration since the 24th day of May, 1879, and are therefore not yet entitled to their second papers, unless they have taken them out elsewhere, which carry with them the Joseph Hood William Maycock John Leary Michael Lang

Donald A Stewart Wallace McLeod. homas Kelly Cecil R Leibrett John F Lucae

Leonard Lucas Rupert Schaitz William II Lucas Chris J Trauden Ole Peterson Lewis P Anderson James Keroine Joseph Perry Andrew Anderson George D. Smith Thomas M. Gowan John R. Hamilton Quite a number have held important offices in this county who were not entitled to do so, but as the object of this articles is to avoid errors in the future we

No Assurances Needed.

THE TRIBUNE recently in urging a

much needed improvement for the benefit of the prosperity and growth of the town, was assured by a "man of means" that he stood ready to make the improvement, and could get his money back in two years if he only felt certain of a continuance of the present prosperity. He recognized the existence of the "boom" heralded by the daily Tranunk but hesitated when he came to consider its permanency. To all such, and there are many of them, the reply is made, that there is every indication and every possible assurance, that Bismarck has passed the period of incubation and is now just prepared to grow. For the next five years an unprecedented and gigantic growth is certain to follow, and after that rapid but steady strides, fon to success," and the first posttion among Dakota cities is sure to follow. This is not mere bragadocia. The unerring linger of fate points to a great future for Bismarck, and such a result cannot be averted. Old fogies and crotkers, and solfish grasping idiocy may retard the growth of the city, so that it may at first take years to accomplish what might with liberality, and enterprise and far sightedness be accomplished in a month, but a great city must finally one and no better proof of THE TRIBUNE'S sincerity is needed than the knowledge that the proprietors are now successfully publishing a daily paper in a town with scale be sufficient to support a poor weekly paper; with patent medicine ad-

miles in any direction. The tide of emigration, and railroad extensions are now headed this way. The next few years will see every acre of the rich rolling prairie to the north, south, east and west transformed into cultivated farms and extensive stock ranges; the binffs along the river will yield its coal to the industrious miner; the river will continue to afford a cheap means of transportation for supplies to the settlements 1,500 miles distant to the north and west; the gold of the Black Hills, and the cattle of Montana will reach civilization via Bismarck, and millions of square miles of territory will pay us tribute.

Troubled Waters Over Land.

The General Land Office is getting particular. As in the Postal Department there is reform in the air. The public domain is decreasing and the land for actual settlement is growing proportion. ately less. For instance a soldier proved personal interest. "Final Entry, No .-&c., is hereby suspended for want of sufficient proof, as to date of settlement, and the want of proof of continuous residence, and the general vagueness of the testimony of the claimant and witnesses. You will therefore call upon the claimant for a special affidavit, duly corroborated, giving the exact date of settlement the land, giving the exact length of time

Homesteaders and pre-emptors who have submitted similar proof, can think the The first is a list of those who have above over with possible profit. A claim testant the trouble. There is no use in applying to prove up unless you have a good case. The commissioner also makes public in the last number of Copp's Land Owner, a letter to a Kansas man, in which he says: "I have to state that a person guilty of perjury in proving up claims to public lands, may be proceeded against by any one having knowledge of the facts, making oath thereto before any U. S. Commissioner, who would have the accused arrested, and on proper showing held for examination as in other criminal cases, under the statutes of the United States." Besides, the General Land Office has inspectors abroad, Mr. Burke, a born detective, went through the districts in Southern Dakota, and is now in Kansas. The only way to get title to the pub lic lands is to comply with the law, and act in the utmost good faith.

ACCIDENT AT MANDAN.

Joseph Gibbon Recives Injuries

Which May Prove Fatal. Joseph Gibbon, an employe of the North Pacific Railroad at Mandan, yesterday afternoon fell from the foot-board of the switch engine while making up a train in the yards. The wheels of the locomotive crushed his right arm so that amputation is necessary. He also received injuries about the hips, and the probabilities are that the wounds will result fatally, although he is receiving the best care and professional attention that the town affords. Gibbon is a young man, and has no relatives hearer than St. Pau and Chicago.

A Black Hills Blast.

The Black Hills Herald-Press gives the following account of a recent blast at the Father DeSmet mine which now appears to be worked on common sense princi--marck. ples instead of on the "Scientific," which proved an expensive luxury:

"The blast of yesterday, which was probably the largest of the many heavy shots fired at this mine during the past month, was from a chambered hole, 21 feet before, and about 23 after chambering, and was drilled by three men in fitteen hours or about the work of one man for four and one-half days. The quantity good. Wheat is up about three inches. of powder used was five and one half kees. and from measurements taken and estimations made by Mr. Goodman and others, it is thought that the amount of rock thrown down and loosened up so as to be worked out with bars will exceed 3,500 tons, most of which is fine and will need but little block holing to be ready for the mill. The system of heavy shots and cheap mining and handling of ore, established by Superintendent Gregg and carried out so successfuny by his trusty heat enant at the mine, is probably brought nearer to perfection at the DeSmet than at a 1y other place in the country. An extensive system of chutes have been put in from the cut to the first underground level, so that but hitle handling of the ore is necessary, if after a big biast one or mose chutes are blocked, there are still others from which ore can be run, and no delay is occasioned thereby. To facilitate the running of ore from the mine to the mill another main underground chute, to which a double track is now being laid, is about completed, and other improvements of a substantial character are being made. We noticed also that everything seemed to move along in a quiet, smooth way, and feel safe in saying that in our humble opinion the DeSmet is the best managed mine we have visited in this or any other country.

Jim Bowie.

The man who gave his name to that instrument of death known as the "Bowie knife is receiving much attention nowadays, in the way of reminiscences of his remarkable career as an adventurer. Upon one occasoin he entered a church in a new town and found a preacher trying to-preach to an audience part of whom were anxious to listen and the other bent upon sport. When he announced his text and attempted to preach one-man brayed in imitation of an ass, another gr w up and no power on earth can pre-vent it. These statements are founded on disliked to be driven from his purpose, and attempted again to preach, but was stopped by the same species of interruption. He stood stient and still, not knowing whether to vacate the pulpit or not. Finally a man whom he did not know arose and with stentorian voice said: "Men, this man has come here to preach to you. You need preaching to, and I'll be d-d if he shant preach to you! The vertisements. The natural and geonext man that disturbs him shall fight graphical advantages of Bismarck have me. My name is Jim Bowie." The in-arrly entire control of the business of preacher said that after this announcecity before the rich agricultural lands surrounding it on every side were settled ment he never had a more attentive and recommendation. J. C. Oswald's name upon. Bismarck had attained its present respectful audience, so much influence is a familiar one in the Northwest, and fame and growth before there was a culti- had Bowie over that reckless and danger the addition of "& Co." will not decrease & valed farm or an acre of wheat within 150 ous clement.

PURELY PERSONAL.

ないでを発表して強いたべい

Dr. Bentley is expected home on this evening's train.

W. H. Davy, of Moorhead, was in the city Wednesday. George Warren, of Standing Rock, is

at the Merchants. Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. Lounsberry left for St. Paul Monday morning.

Miss Jennie Leshe is the subject of much praise in the Fargo Republican. Indian Agent N. B. Perkins, wife and daughter, of Standing Rock, are at the Sheridan.

John Goodman, for two years a fireman on the steamer Sherman, has resigned his Mrs. Williams is registered at the Mer-

chants. She arrived from Pierre on the steåmer Peck. ' Hope S. Davis, the Glendive telegraphs

operator, is partaking of metropolitan life in Bismarck. Chas. F. Paine and family have returned from Rhode, Island where they have

spent the winter. J. A. Emmons will leave for Miles City on a visit as soon as the Gen. Terry ar-

rives from below. Farmer Steele came in Tuesday: He reportt his seeding nearly finished, and

says his wheat is five inches high. L. N. Patterson, one of the best "hoys" in the best city in Minnesota-Minneapo-

lis—arrived on last evening's train.

· Sheriff McKenzie came in from Fargo-Tuesday, whither he had been with. United States prisoners in charge.

Dr. C. F. King and C. T. Peterson, of Hudson, Wisconsin, are looking Bismarck over with another drug store in view.

Mrs. C. L. Woodhouse has been canassing Bismarck for the Minneapolis-Evening Journal with very good success H. A. Bruns came in from the extension Wednesday. He reports that the work on the extension is being pushed vigor-

Major J. P. Willard, paymaster U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in this city and is to take station at Fort Meade, Dak ota.

Maj. Walker has written a book on Western life, which will be published. shortly and submitted to a cruel world for approval.

Mrs. Campbell, sister of Arthur Linn, who has been spending, a few weeks in. the city, departed for her home in Nebraska Wednesday. G. M. Baer, so well known as a saicaman. in connection with the Star Clothing

House, left, Monday, for a few week's

visit in New York and other eastern.

Capt. D. W. Maratta and family arrived. on Tuesday's train, The Captain. was warmly welcomed by his many friends, who have been expecting his return for some time.

Wro. C. Baldwin, of Grand Rapids, Wis., is one of a colony of new settlers at Dawson, and Wednesday visited Bismarck. for the first time. He says a store is to be crected at the station John C. Davidson, a son of the efficient

agent of the North Pacific, is now freight receiving tlerk at Bismarck. He is about twenty, but is as thorough as the oldest in the employ of the company, Frank Farnsworth, a well known traveling man with N B. Harwood & Co)

before the notorious tailure, is in the cit

He has purchased property in Mandan, and will put in a stock of dry goods, Father Stephan's resignation as Indian-Agent at Scanding Rock takes effect about July 1st. James McLaughin, now at Devil's Lake, will probably succeed him. Father Stephan will locate at Bis-

George J. Douglas is in the city, recuperating and resting from a long season, of hard work as deputy post trader at Fort Yates. George has many friends wherever he goes, and is always heartily welcomed.

J. Van Deusen, of the Troy Farm, came in on Monday last, Mr. Van Deusen says the crops are about a week ahead of last year at this time, and the prospects for a beavy yield uncommonly Mr. Hudson, the successor of Judge

Barnes, will arrive in Bismarck Monday evening next, and will be ready for the term of court commencing the following day, unless the term is postponed until June, as is now contemplated. P. M. Fekford left Tuesday for Glendive, where he wal take general

charge of the store of H. F. Douglass. Mr. Echford has been in Bismarck a long time, and his many friends congratulate him upon his new position of trust and confidence. Col. R. M. Newport, General Land Agent of the North Pacific, arrived Tuesday, and, with Mr. H. P. Douglass, will proceed to Glendive, the new town

gentlemen are interested, both officially E. H. Bly left Monday morning for the headwaters of the Little Missouri, to superintend the running of his ties down to the North Pacific crossing. This is a 99).000 contract, and much depends upon the activity of the contractors during

site on the Yellowstone, in which those

high water. Sherial McKenzie, accompanied by Sheriff Haggart, of Fargo, Charles Yerkes, Jr., and Dr. Sailes, of Philadelphia, spen-Tuesday shooting in the varuity of Steele Farm. Steele entertained the party elegantly, and came to Eismarck in

the evening with them. Chief engineer Anderson arrived from the front," yesterday afternoon, having been as for west as Powele: River. He is ports the extension as in good running order, with hundre is of men and teams pushing the track toward the Pacific. He

will remain in Bismarck a day or two. Dennis Hanniin came in Tuesday from his Eastern trip. He has not be in to interview Hancock and the claim bakes of Coney Island, but up to Winnipeg an : Garry in the British Possessions, He says ne saw live towns in both places but prefers Bismarck, because he believes in her future. Denny says he found too many people in Garry like the nine-spot of hearts—neither high, low, jack, not game.

New Liquor Firm.

A circular from Mr. J. C. Oswald, the well-known liquor merchant of Minneapolist and owner of Bismarck real estate, announces that he has associated with him Mr. Theo. Basting, who has been in his employ since 1869. Mr. Basting, during this entire time, has had this house, and therefore needs no further its popularity.